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號三十月四年五十二百九千一英 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1925.

日一初月四丑乙亥歲年四十四國民華中

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ST. GEORGE'S DAY. HONGKONG NOTABLE CELEBRATIONS. ENGLAND'S GLORY.

Stirring Message From New York.

"Again St. George's Day approaches, and throughout the world, north, south and east, our brothers of English birth and descent are preparing to do honour to our Patron Saint, and to England."

In these words the New York Society of St. George greeted the Hongkong Society of St. George upon the occasion of the celebration of England's national day. In giving the toast at the tiffin which was held at the Hongkong Hotel this morning to mark the occasion, the Chairman said that he could put his sentiments in no better words than those of the above message.

Before the tiffin, however, the Committee of the local society laid a wreath at the Cenotaph in the presence of a large gathering. The wreath consisted of an outer circle of white flowers with the Cross of St. George in red flowers in the middle. Attached was a card "Committee and members of St. George's Society, April 23."

The Vice-President of the Society, Mr. W. A. Dowley, led the procession in the absence of the President, Dr. G. Montague Harston, and he was accompanied by Mr. W. C. Shiner, and past Presidents in the persons of the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C. Also in the procession were Mr. E. B. C. Hornell, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. L. G. Bird, Lt. Commander C. Hake, R.N.R., the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, Mr. L. S. Greenhill, Mr. B. A. Hale, Mr. H. E. Hollands, Mr. E. Cook and Mr. W. Logan.

H.E. the Governor, Sir R. E. Stubbs and his Secretary, Mr. Gifford-St. Lawrence, were present at the tiffin, the tables at which were decked with beautiful roses which had been presented by Mr. Nicholson. Amongst others present in addition to those who attended the Cenotaph observance were Rear-Admiral Anderson, acting C.I.C. of the China Station, Sir Claud Severn, Sir Henry Curwen Gollan, Chief Justice, Bishop and Mrs. Duggan, Mrs. and Miss Stirling (the Commodore being unavoidably absent), Mr. J. Reid, President, St. Andrew's Society, Mrs. Reid, and Mr. J. Owen Hughes, President of the Cymdeithas Dewi Sant (Hongkong St. David's Society), also Mrs. Owen Hughes, Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., and Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Crapnell.

In all 110 sat down to tiffin. After the loyal toasts had been honoured, Mr. Dowley, the Chairman, read greetings which had been received from London, Hankow, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Kobe and Brisbane.

Last but not least we have a letter from New York. The Society in New York was founded in 1770, six years before the Declaration of Independence and therefore I think must be one of the oldest, if not the oldest, branch of the Society in existence. I will read you their letter:—

To the President, Officers and Members of the St. George's Society, Branch R.S. of St. G., Hongkong.

GREETINGS.
Again St. George's Day approaches, and throughout the world, North, South, East and West, our brothers of English birth and descent are preparing to do honour to our Patron Saint, and to Old England.

The officers and members of St. George's Society of New York, bound to you by common ties of birth, or ancestry, attached to you by virtue of like heritage and ideals, send you, hereby, our fraternal greetings.

As the peace will surely be kept between the English-speaking nations of the world, let us hope, that from their example, the spirit of peace, for which the sons of England yearn, will extend to

New York, April 22.—Mr. Cory, of the Cunard Line staff, who was held up by the immigration authorities, has now been admitted for a period of six months. The Cunard Company in London say that Mr. Cory was sent to New York to help deal with the great rush traffic to Europe which will soon begin. It is the first time he has carried out such duties.—Reuters' American Service.

every corner of the earth, and to every people thereof.

Yours faithfully,

President.

It surely should be a pleasure to all those who hold the name of England dear to have an opportunity of meeting those, who, like themselves, love to keep green the traditions of England, the Motherland.

I cannot do better than this message from New York and will therefore not keep you longer, but give you the toast of St. George and Merrie England.—England.

Shortly after the toast had been honoured H.E. the Governor left and the tiffin party broke up.

NAVAL WEDDING.

HAWKINS OFFICER
MARRIED.

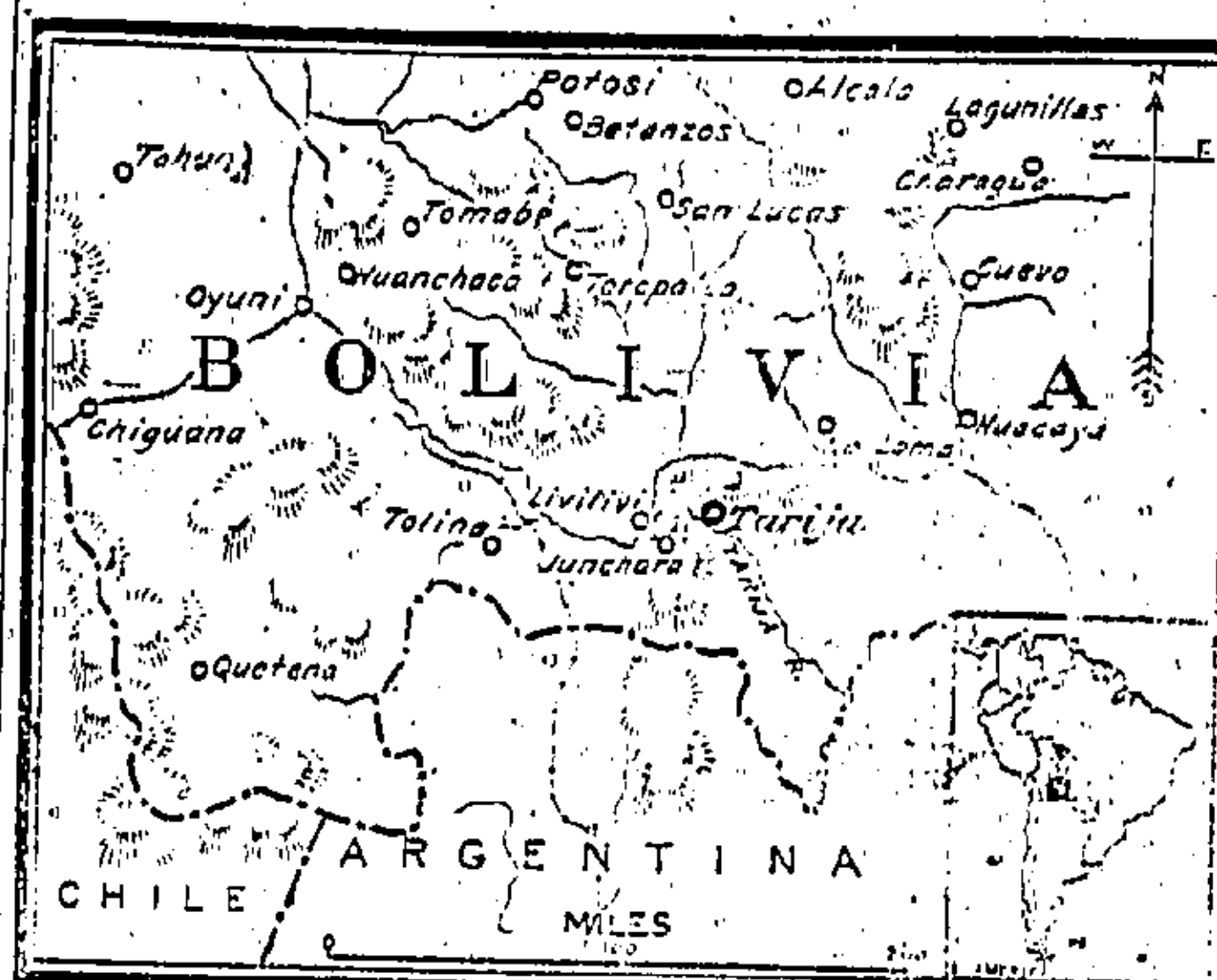
PEAK CHURCH COLOUR.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S PRETTY
CEREMONY.

A Peak wedding ceremony by the very remoteness of the Church and the charm of its surroundings strikes a note entirely its own and this was particularly noticeable at the wedding which took place there yesterday afternoon of Lieut. Commander Ronald Leeds, R.N., H.M.S. Hawkins (flagship of the China Station) and Miss Betty Dawson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dawson, of Shanghai and sister of Mrs. E. B. C. Hornell, of 304, The Peak.

The wedding took place in glorious sunshine which, with the scenes around, provided a fitting setting for the dazzling white costumes, gold braid and clanking swords of about twenty fellow

ANIMALS OF MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO.



Professor Elmer S. Riggs, leader of the Expedition in Bolivia, has reported the discovery of fields where prehistoric migratory animals battled millions of years ago. The fossil beds near Tupiza, in the Bolivian province of Tarija, yielded fossils of North American mammals.



PROF. E. S. RIGGS

ROBBER RUSE.

ASKING FOR ABSENT
LODGER.

WOMAN SURPRISED

An armed robbery was committed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 275, Portland Street, Yau-mat, the haul in money and jewellery amounting to \$123.10.

Four men were concerned in the robbery, one being armed with a revolver and another with a dagger. One of the men went up to the door of the third floor and called out the name of a lodger. A woman answered that the man they wanted was not there. She was immediately pounced upon by the robber, and with the help of his confederates she was carried into a cubicle where they bound and gagged her.

The robbers got away without attracting the attention of the neighbours.

THREE MEN CHARGED.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, the three Chinese arrested in connection with the armed robbery at No. 36, Chatham Road, on Tuesday morning, were charged and remanded until Tuesday.

It will be remembered that one of the men was arrested by a European shortly after the gang entered the street on the alarm being given by a woman. Indian constables caught another man, and the third was arrested yesterday at Stanley village. A revolver discarded by the robbers in their flight was also recovered from a nullah.

NINE MONTHS' JAIL.

Bichen Singh, the man found in possession of a revolver which he alleged had been given to him by the Indian chauffeur of the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, pleaded guilty when charged with possession at the Criminal Sessions this morning and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

officers of the bridegroom who sat on the right hand seats of the evening and day-decked church, and the friends of the bride and bridegroom on the left. Around the front were grouped members of the band of H.M.S. Hawkins with stringed instruments, these providing the accompaniment to the hymns and other suitable music.

The bride had arrived in the Colony from Shanghai by the Empress of Asia only two hours before the wedding and in spite of the uncertainty as to whether the wedding would take place at the appointed time there was a number of friends at the ceremony which the Rev. H. V. Kemp, Naval Chaplain of the Hawkins, conducted.

The bride was attired in a charming creation of shimmering white tulle and silver lined, with a tulle veil and a crown of white blossoms. In her hand she carried a bouquet of white lilies.

Miss S. Dawson, sister of the bride, attended her and looked charming in a dress of mauve moiré with hat and bouquet to match.

Mr. E. B. C. Hornell gave the bride away and Lieut. Commander Middleton, R.N., was best man.

The guard of honour which formed an archway of swords, as the bride and bridegroom left the church, consisted of Commodore Lake, Commanders Port, Ingham, Howes, Lieut. Commanders Campbell, Bush, Lyell, Hutton, Barnacloagh and Darnford, Lieuts. Oran, Wauchope, Coates, Porter and Osmond, and Major Cantrell, and Capt. de Berry.

Amongst the friends present were Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Beilby, Mrs. Hillyard and sister of the bride and Mr. Hillyard, Commissioner of Customs at Kowloon, Mrs. F. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Millett, Mr. and Mrs. Hegarty, Mrs. Blackwell, and Mr. C. Hogg.

After a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. T. Beilby, the bride and bridegroom drove down to H.M.S. Hawkins which was decorated in accordance with naval custom. They were then pulled to Kowloon by a cutter's crew whence they left for Fanning where the honeymoon is being spent. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many handsome presents.

DAMAGED LUGGAGE.

CLAIM UPHOLD AGAINST
HOTEL

WITNESS AND BIRLE.

Mr. Kuhnle, a Dutchman who arrived in the Colony by the s.s. Kitano Maru and whilst being brought to land by launch alleged that through rough treatment some of his belongings were precipitated into the harbour from the sampan in which he had placed them in charge of hotel servants sued the hotel, the Hindo (a Japanese) for damages and alleged overcharges amounting to \$670.

He was awarded \$650 in the Summary Court this morning.

When given the book and sworn, Mr. Kuhnle, who spoke excellent English, protested vociferously against kissing it and was much relieved when told that this was not necessary.

ADMIRAL ARRIVES.

Appointed as temporary Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, Rear Admiral D. M. Anderson arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his secretary, Pay Lt. Com. Symes, R.N., on the Empress of Asia.

Rear Admiral Anderson was the senior naval officer on the Yangtze. His flag is now hoisted on H.M.S. Petersfield which will be the flagship for the time being. H.M.S. Hawkins is flying the Commodore's broad pennant of Captain Lake, R.N.

HOME MAILS.

The letter mail dated London March 26 arrived this morning by B. I. boat Takliwa. Delivery commenced at an early hour.

There were 28 bags of letter mail from the United Kingdom and 157 bags from the Straits.

A Chinese coolie working for the Sang Lee Company was removed to the Government Civil Hospital with various injuries. The man was knocked down by a piece of rock during quarrying work at Morrison Gap Road.

TEN YEARS AND "CAT."

HOMUNTIN ROBBER SENTENCED.

"VERY CRUEL CRIME."

Judge's Tribute to Mrs Remedios's Pluck.

The number of burglary cases reported recently has moved the Colony's justices to inflict the maximum penalties when cases have been proved. Ten years' jail and the "cat" was the fate this morning of the robber of Mrs. d'Almada Remedios's house at Homuntin.

The case against the man arrested in connection with the robbery in which it will be remembered money and valuables of the value of \$11,000 were taken, and Mrs. Remedios was gagged and bound, was heard at the Criminal Sessions this morning, and when the jury without retirement returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, His Lordship told the prisoner that he had been convicted on very clear evidence of a very cruel and deliberate offence.

"It is a most serious thing," said His Lordship, "that the houses of people should be entered

and robberies committed in the way this robbery was committed. It is a very unfortunate thing that the three other men concerned have not been brought to book, but that does not alter the seriousness of your crime. These cases are very common here—I have had to try several myself—and I propose to mete out punishment which will show people that it is a very serious thing indeed to rob in this fashion. You will be imprisoned for ten years with hard labour and you will receive 15 strokes with the "cat."

After the prisoner had been taken from the dock, His Lordship said he thought he ought to add that Mrs. Remedios had in his opinion, acted with extraordinary pluck and very sensibly. She had kept her head.

Evidence concerning how she was interrupted in the bathroom by the boy who told her that she was wanted and how she opened the door to be confronted with the robbers was given by Mrs. Remedios, who described how the robbers tied her up and gagged her and afterwards temporarily released her in order that she might show them where the valuable were kept. She went with them, said witness, in the hope that neighbours might possibly see her with armed men and her mouth gagged.

The prisoner elected to give evidence on his own behalf but beyond saying that another man had forced him to go on pain of death he said little about the robbery but dwelt at length on his past services to the police as a "court carrier of news."

Mr. Whyte Smith, acting Crown Solicitor, said that the man had so acted on occasions.

"GINGER" NOT GUILTY.

WHEN IS A DOG
FEROCIOUS?

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

At yesterday afternoon's hearing of the case in which Mr. E. T. H. Bunje was summoned before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy for keeping a ferocious dog, evidence was given by Mr. G. R. Haywood that the dog ("Ginger") and another two belonging to the defendant attacked his dog and killed it. The case was adjourned until this morning on the defendant intimating to His Worship that he desired to call a witness.

Mr. M. H. Turner represented the defendant at this morning's hearing, and produced a medical certificate stating that his client had been confined to bed with acute sciatica. He said that he was not quite familiar with the facts of the case.

His Worship delivered the following judgment:—

"In my opinion the dog in question cannot be considered as ferocious or dangerous within the meaning of Section 3 (10) or Section 17 (1) of Ordinance No. 1 of 1845.

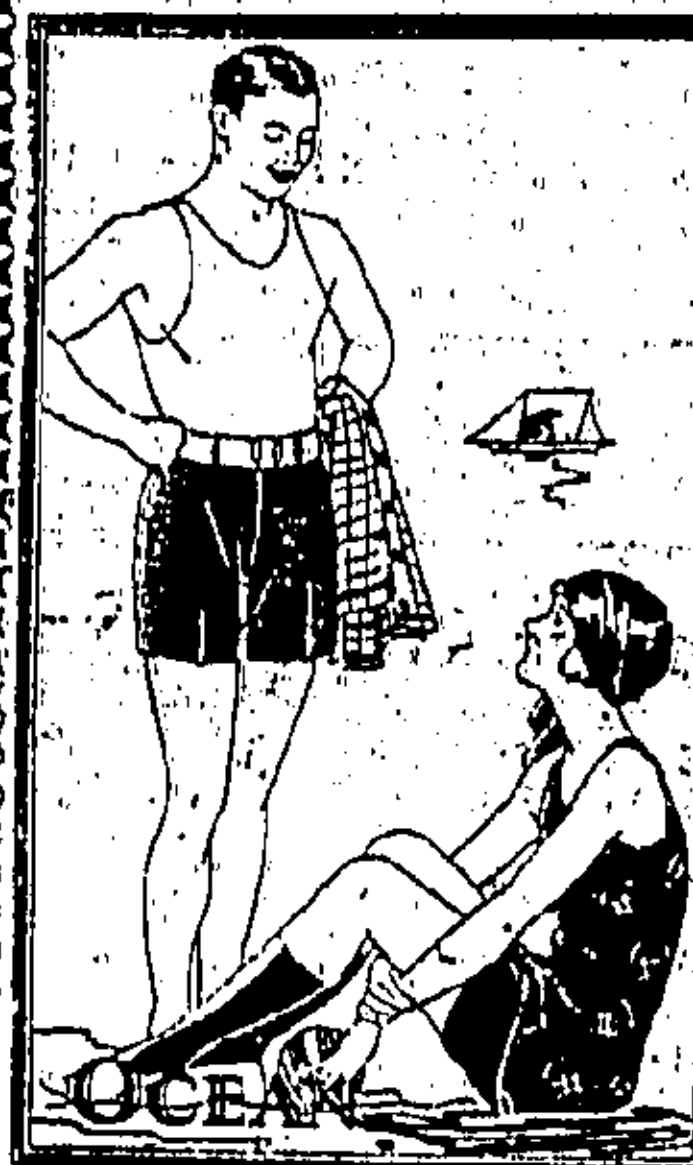
"If owners' dogs, allowed their dogs to be a constant source of annoyance to their neighbours, there is apparently no provision of the criminal law under which proceedings can be taken, though there may be a remedy by civil procedure.

"Under the Dogs Ordinance No. 5 of 1893 the Captain Superintendent of Police would appear to have discretion with regard to the issue of licences to persons to keep dogs; and if there is further cause for complaint with regard to Mr. Bunje's dogs, and the facts were brought to the notice of the C.S.P., he might be prepared to refuse to issue any fresh licences.

In the present case I can only dismiss the summons."

Paris, April 22.—"Le Temps" emphasizes that the putting of the Franco-Chinese agreement regarding the Boxer indemnity into operation safeguards France's credit in the Far East and tightens Franco-Chinese intellectual and moral relations.—Havas.

MEN'S BATHING COSTUMES



A large stock of Woollen and Cotton Bathing Costumes is now being shown.

One-piece style with skirt in the newest colourings—some are really loud, but we have neat designs for those with more subdued tastes.

PLAIN BLUE JAEGER COSTUMES
WITH RED OR WHITE TRIMMINGS

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.
Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road.

ICE CREAM

ICE COLD

DRINKS

DELICIOUS

CAKES

YOU WILL GET THEM

AT THEIR BEST AT

MORINAGA'S

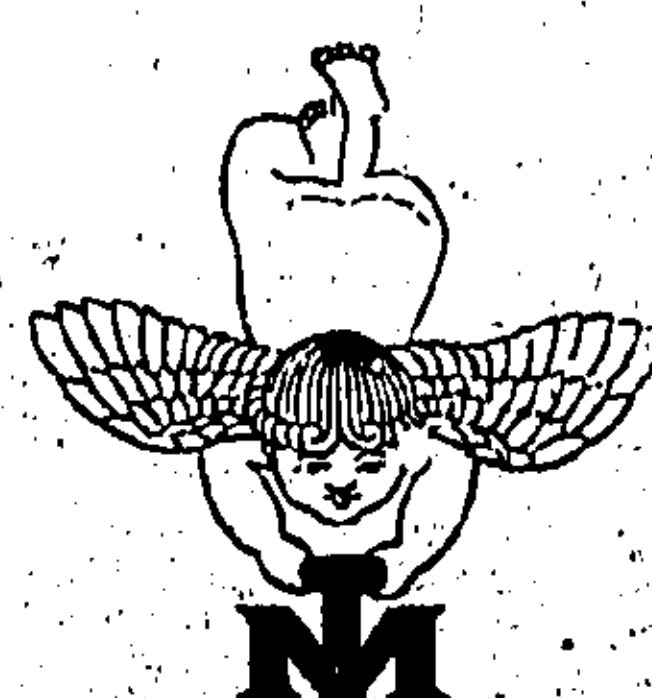
"THE DAINTY

TEA ROOM"

IN THE

Asiatic Building

Tel. C. 4702



TANG YUEK, Danzou
Successor to the late SIEK YING,
14 D'Almeida Street.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consignment Free

FOR SALE.

SAMLI (Shanghai Fish)

Frozen by A. J. A. Ottosen's Improved Patent method which preserves its original flavour and quality. Once tasted always appreciated. Fresh from the fish.

To be obtained only from

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Comptroller,
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Sole agent for Hongkong for

THE CHINA REFRIGERATING & INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD.

and also from

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

JUST ARRIVED

A Consignment of

REAL SWISS GRUYERE

CHEESE, CAMEMBERT

CHEESE, SAUCISSON DE

LYON, BONELESS

SARDINES IN OIL.

CYRANO... (Hors D'Ouvre)

ANCHOVIES IN OIL.

SALTED HERRINGS AND

BLACK OLIVES.

THE FRENCH STORE

No. 9, Beconsfield Arcade.

Tel. Central 794.

THE AUCTIONEERING & BROKERING CO., LTD.

8th, Duddell Street

FURNITURE AUCTIONS

every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

at 2.30 p.m.

L. E. S. HODGE,

Auctioneer.

INTIMATIONS.

NAVY LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above, will take place in the City Hall, at 5.15 p.m. on TUESDAY, 28th April.

All members are strongly urged to attend.

L. M. WHYTE,

Hon. Secretary,

Hongkong, 20th April, 1925.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

MEMBERS are notified that THE CLOSING CRUISE and LADIES' DAY will be held on SATURDAY the 9th May next. Ladies and guests are cordially invited.

A. W. TICKLE,

Hon. Secretary,

Hongkong, 21st April, 1925.

FOR ANEURISM, CANCER ETC.

A new medicine for the cure of Aneurism, Cancer and Carbuncles by Injection and Internal use.

Most physicians and surgeons have expressed the opinion that the treatment of Aneurism, Cancer and Carbuncles by the use of this medicine has been a great success. Dr. T. Matsushita, M.D., Professor of the Japanese Imperial University, has made a careful study of these diseases for several years and has at last discovered the use of "CARBONOLYXIN" for injection and internal use. A large number of Japanese patients have been cured by the use of this medicine and it is now becoming well known as a reliable remedy.

Foreigners have always died of these diseases owing to the lack of a remedy.

Of late Dr. Sun Yat Sen is suffering from cancer of the liver which is a phase of one of the above mentioned diseases. Those suffering from this disease will gradually develop liver troubles, urinary troubles, head aches, dizziness and vomiting.

Victims of the disease are advised to immediately purchase "CARBONOLYXIN" from our agents and by taking this internally, or by injection, the progress of the disease will be stopped and results quickly obtained.

Cancer Glads will disappear and swollen glands be reduced to a minimum quickly and easily by the use of "CARBONOLYXIN".

Those having hereditary disease are advised to take "CARBONOLYXIN" in order to check its activities.

This medicine is the result of long experiment and has no injurious effect on those taking it.

Our Agents are:-

Messrs. W. H. Sun Woo,

86, Des Voeux Road W.

Messrs. Shing Hong Dispensary,

The Bickley Company,

165, Des Voeux Road,

Sole Distributing Agents:-

MISSISSIPPI FURAN KAHRA,

Prince's Building, 105 House 84, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

STORAGE Space on Marine Lot

at Godown and Chinese

House to Let.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

Kowloon Bay,

Hongkong, November 8, 1924.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.

1. PREPAID.

Every additional word 4 Cents

for 3 insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET—Two Godowns, or shops, in DUDDELL STREET For Particulars apply to—H. Rutonjee & Son, 16, Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE of a 5-roomed House in Kowloon. Completely furnished. Bathroom, Kitchen, included, and transfer of 16 months' lease. Very moderate price. Immediate possession if required. Apply Box No. 355 c/o "China Mail."

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, "St. George's" Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, the 27th April, 1925, at 11.30 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 31st December, 1924, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1925, until MONDAY, the 27th April, 1925, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1925.

THE HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER CO., LTD.

THE FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 7th MAY, 1925, at 2.30 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the period ended 31st March, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 4th May, 1925, until THURSDAY, the 7th May, 1925, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong 21st April, 1925.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NEW ISSUE OF CAPITAL.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the Second and Final Call of \$5.00 per share on Shares of the New Issue is payable on or before the 1st day of May, 1925.

Cheques should be sent addressed to the Company, together with Certificates of Title in respect of the First Call, when Fully paid Certificates will be issued.

The Transfer Books of the Company in respect of the New Issue of Shares will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April, until SATURDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1925, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares of the New Issue can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1925.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the following Debentures were drawn at the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 20th April 1925:-

8, 192, 196, 271, 273, 276,

280, 284, 299, 369, 400, 456,

477, 519, 554, 562, 574, 648,

801, 891.

Holders of Drawn Debentures who desire to be paid on the 30th April, 1925, are requested to inform the Treasurer, Messrs Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, 1925.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the Debentures numbered as above which are not cashed on the 30th April, 1925, will be paid on the 31st October, 1925, after which date they will cease to be interest.

By Order of the Committee

L. S. GREENHILL,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1925.

HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES



Made to order. ROYAL & CO.

No. 1, D'Aguiar Street

CURIOUS INCIDENT.

LORD LEVERHULME AND GOVERNOR.

STRANGE STORY FROM LAGOS.

Rumours are current to the effect that during his recent visit to Nigeria an extraordinary dispute arose between Lord Leverhulme and the Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford. As a result of it correspondence of a very lively nature passed between the two men. Copies of these letters have already reached England and are exciting great interest. The story goes that while Lord Leverhulme was at Lagos on his yacht he invited Sir Hugh Clifford and his staff to dine



Lord Leverhulme.

with him on board, and that Sir Hugh Clifford refused the invitation, saying that he could not accept it until Lord Leverhulme had apologised for and withdrawn certain criticisms of the Nigerian administration which he made in a speech at Liverpool.

This speech was made about three years ago, when Lord Leverhulme, with characteristic vigour, made various charges against the methods of administration in West Africa, and particularly in Nigeria. Some time afterwards Sir Hugh Clifford, when home on leave, visited Manchester and made a speech in which he replied with great pungency to Lord Leverhulme's criticism. This incident was forgotten by most people, but not by Sir Hugh Clifford, who seems during Lord Leverhulme's visit to Lagos a fortnight ago to have revived the controversy in a striking manner.

Lord Leverhulme is now on his way home from a tour of inspection of his interest in Africa and elsewhere, and in the course of it he put in at Lagos.

A DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE. When Lord Leverhulme arrived at Lagos in his yacht Sir Hugh Clifford, the Governor, invited him and his staff to dinner at Government House to meet the Government officials and a number of prominent people in the colony.

Lord Leverhulme accepted the invitation, and the dinner took place. By way of returning the Governor's courtesy, Lord Leverhulme's next day invited Sir Hugh Clifford and his officials to a banquet on board his yacht.

In reply to this invitation Lord Leverhulme, one hour, was astounded to receive an intimation from Sir Hugh Clifford that he was not prepared to accept this invitation until Lord Leverhulme had apologised for his Liverpool speech and withdrawn the attack made in it on the Nigerian administration.

LORD LEVERHULME'S ATTACK.

In reply to a charge made by Lord Leverhulme that "the people of Nigeria were being taxed to the verge of poverty," Sir Hugh pointed out that the taxation against which Lord Leverhulme inveighed so strenuously was levied only on exported produce. The vast internal trade of the country was absolutely free, and was nowhere subjected to any kind of octroi or other similar taxation. "Lord Leverhulme," he wrote, "in common with a good many other gentlemen interested in West African produce, would appear not yet to have digested the possibility of importation. It is true, though European business in this country, together with the public revenue for administrative and development purposes, are both almost entirely dependent upon the

HONGKONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

	April 10, 1925.	June 1918.	June 1914.
Beef Sirloin—Ngaui Mei Pa	lb. 30	24	12
Prime Cut	" 30	24	12
Corned—Ham Ngaui Yuk	" 30	24	12
Roast—Shiu Ngaui Yuk	" 30	24	12
Breast—Ngaui Hung	" 24	20	18
Soup—Tong Yuk	" 24	20	18
Steak—Ngaui Yuk Pa	" 24	20	18
Steak Sirloin—Ngaui Lau	" 24	20	18
Sausages—Ngaui Cheung	" 36	30	35
Bullock's Brains—Ngaui No	" 20	26	20
Tongue, fresh—Ngaui Li	per set 12	10	12
Tongue, corned—Ham Ngaui Li	each 60	60	60
Head—Ngaui Tau	" 1.00	1.00	1.20
Heart—Ngaui Sam	lb. 16	13	14
Hump, Salt—Ngaui Chun	" 24	20	18
Feet—Ngaui Keuk	each 12	10	12
Kidneys—Ngaui Yiu	" 12	10	12
Tail—Ngaui Mei	" 22	20	22
Liver—Ngaui Kon	lb. 16	13	14
Tripe (undressed)—Ngaui To	" 6	6	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngaui-tai-tau	" 6	6	7
Keuk	set \$1.20	\$1.00	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwat	lb. 48	26	—
Leg—Young Fat	" 48	26	—
Shoulder—Young Fat	" 45	24	—
Saddle—Young Fat	" 45	24	—
Pigs' Chittlings—Chu Chong	per set 3	—	27
Brains—Chu No	lb. 18	15	—
Feet—Chu Keuk	" 30	15	18
Fry—Chu Chap	" 24	20	—
Head—Chu Tau	each 15	10	10
Heart—Chu Sam	" 12	10	8
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb. 43	30	24
Liver—Chu Kon	" 38	25	23
Pork Chop—Chu Fat Kwat	" 32	28	27
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	" 22	21	—
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Fat Keuk	set 85	60	70
Heart—Young Fat	each 14	8	7
Kidneys—Young Fat	" 15	12	10
Liver—Young Fat	lb. 48	26	25
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tai	" 25	25	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngaui Yau	" 26	20	18
Mutton—Shang Ngaui Yau	" 48	26	24
Veal—Ngaui Tsui Yuk	" 30	20	19
Sausages—Ngaui Tai Cheung	" 26	20	20
No. 1	" 32	—	—

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 24	19	24
Bream—Pin Yu	" 38	20	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	" 32	18	16
Carp—Li Yu	" 42	16	27
Catfish—Chik Yu	" 42	12	9
Codfish—Mun Yu	" 40	20	25
Crabs—Hoi Yu	" 68	23	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	" 24	16	2
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	" 60	23	15
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 14	10	9
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	" 10	10	8
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 36	16	—
Fresh water—Tam Shui Yu	" 28	20	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	" 50	26	30
Frogs—Tin Kai	" 55	32	25
Grouper—Shek Pan	" 72	40	30
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	" 20	18	15
Herrings—Tso Pak	" 38	22	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 32	18	23
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	" 36	22	18
Loach—Wu Yu	" 75	22	24
Lobsters—Lung Ha	" 55	32	21
Mackerel—Chi Yu	" 35	20	26
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	" 48	32	28
Mullet—Tsai Yu	" 24	16	2
Oysters—Shang Ho	" 30	16	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	" 28	14	9
Porch—Tau Lo	" 28	20	15
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	" 18	16	9
Plaice—Pan Yu	" 40	23	14
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 42	26	29
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 50	36	30
Prawns—Ming Ha	" 70	38	45
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	" 10	10	14
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	" 22	13	18
Roach—Chin Yu	" 40	22	16
Salmon—Ma Yau	" 70	36	30
Shark—Sha Yu	" 12	8	10
Skate—Po Yu	" 16	10	10
Shrimps—Ha	" 42	26	35
Snappers—Lap Yu	" 50	32	30
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	" 32	28	28
Tench—Tan Yu	" 38	22	18
Turbot—Tso Hau Yu	" 28	18	12
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	" 1.20	40	—

Poultry.

	April 10, 1925.	June 1918.	June 1914.
Chicken—Kai	lb. 48	30	31
Capons, Small—Sin Kai	" 48	28	30
Capons, Large—Sin Kai	" 50	28	30
Duck—Ap	" 42	22	21
Doves—Pan Kau	each 30	—	—
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz. 30	18	—
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh)	" 36	25	20
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 56	36	24
Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	" 34	28	—
Geese—Ngo	" 34	24	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 45	30	—
Hohow—Hoi Hau Pak Kap	" 36	28	—
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. \$1.00	60	—
Turkeys, Hen—Fo Kai Na	" 75	51	45
Snipe—Sha Tai	each 22	—	—
Pheasant—Shan Kai	" 80	—	—
Quail—Om Chun	" 80	—	—
Partridges—Che Ku	" 80	—	—

Fruits.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb. 38	35	—
Apples (California), Kam Shan Ping Ko	" 25	24	—
Bananas (bride's), Macao—San Hong	" 5	4	—
Chia	" 12	10	—
Carambola—Young To	each 12	10	10
Cocanuts—Ye Tao	lb. 15	7	—
Lemons, China—Ning Mung	each 8	8	—
Lemons (America) Kam Shan Ning Mung	" 35	25	30
Lichees, Dried (small stone) Lai Chi Kon	" 24	10	—

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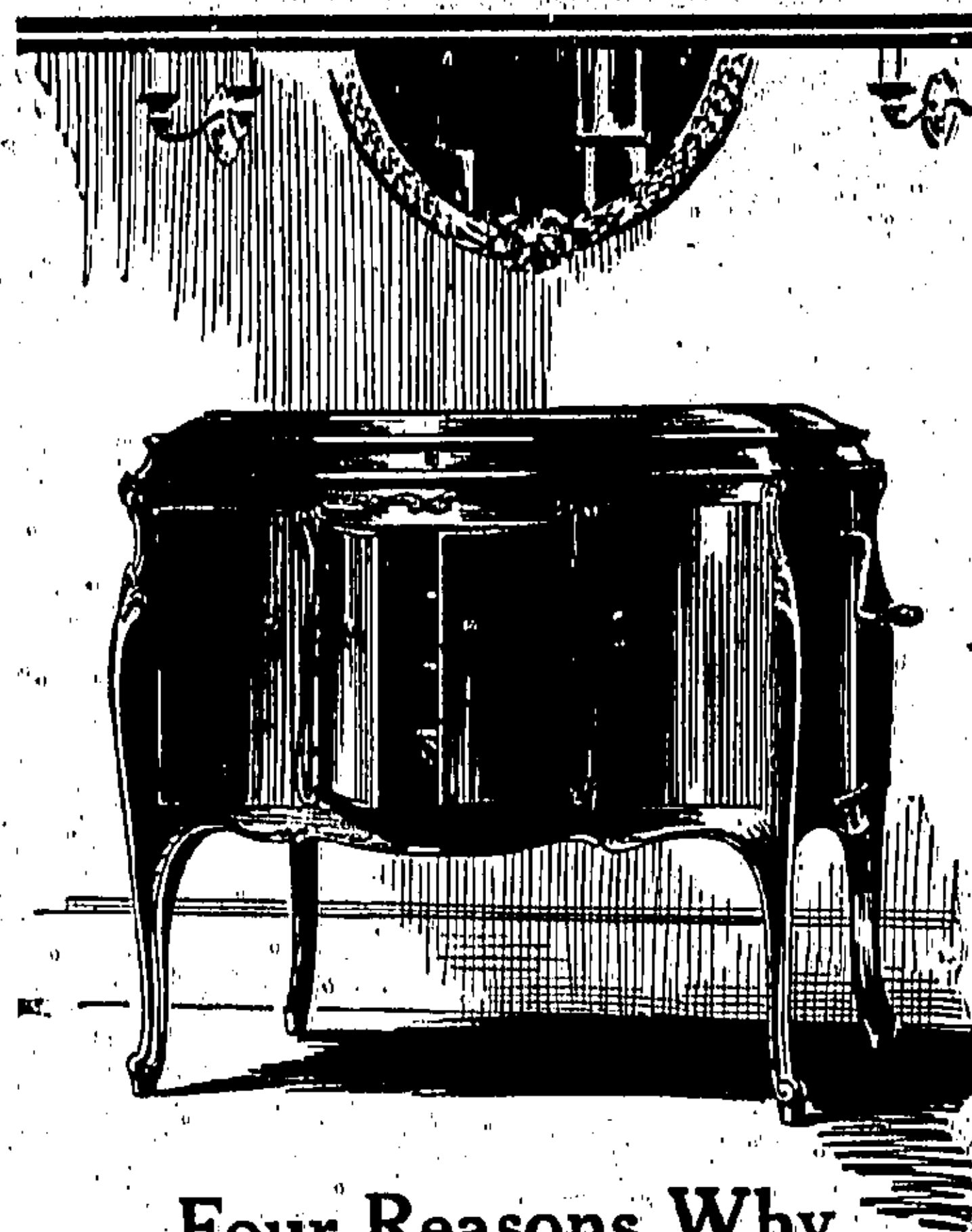


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Hongkong, Thursday, April 23, 1925.

MORE HEALTH FACTS.

Presumably Dr. W. V. M. Koch was correct when he inferred that the Government's reply to the Sanitary Board's typhoid resolution could be taken as having been carefully thought out—the Principal Civil Medical Officer being hardly likely to write a minute upon such an important subject without giving the matter the most careful thought. Therefore when Dr. Addison urged the necessity for the "gradual improvement of the sanitary conditions generally," we may read the remark to mean that in his considered opinion, the present methods are anything but satisfactory. The public did not of course require to be told that there is urgent need for reform—they have known that for many

years now—but Dr. Addison's remark is interesting as one of the few official admissions that much has yet to be done before the Colony can think about its sanitary problems without anxiety. Apart from the primitive nature of many of the methods still employed, apart too from the confusion inevitable through the lack of a board of health, much of the present trouble can be traced to the serious under-staffing of the Sanitary Department, especially as regards the number of men for the inspecting of food, etc. Compared with a Home town of similar size, Hongkong is woefully backward in this respect. The fact has long been known but so far little has been done to remedy the defect. The Sanitary Department undoubtedly performs its work with model efficiency, and this no doubt is why the Government persists in that laissez faire policy Dr. Koch denounced at Tuesday afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board. But such a policy, while it may serve for the moment, is simply trifling with the community's welfare. It is taking no account of the future and the unknown dangers that lie ahead. Nature has a nasty way of resenting such neglect. She will allow liberties to be taken with impunity and then—she will strike with a terrible hand. Hongkong has learnt that bitter lesson in the past. Unless the Government bestirs itself the Colony will learn it again in the future.

Crosswords.

Two varieties prevail in the world to-day—the one ancient, the other modern. The former has resulted in quarrels often ended in death, and left the world consider-

ably worse for their being. The modern has certainly added to the gaiety of nations; does not a little to keep minds occupied and to enlarge interest that otherwise would have remained stagnant and perhaps gone into less wholesome grooves. Already Crossword puzzles have done much to extend knowledge in every grade of thought. It is not merely that one thinks of cat as the equivalent of an animal expressed in three letters. This illustration is the simplest that occurs to the mind in suggesting the simplicity and the humour attached to these puzzles. Science, the arts, education, have all acquired new angles of interest by means of the Crossword puzzle. The "China Mail" makes no apology in giving space for a series of these puzzles. It avows no claim at high saluting principles. It simply hopes that a measure of interest and pleasure may be vouchsafed to its many readers who, it feels confident, will find them a continual source of amusement.

St. George.

St. George, as the Rationalists would say, "is not verifiable by fact." But he lives, "and his good deeds do follow after him." In other words he has a reputation. Substitute the word character for reputation and you have something which moves the world. Jesus Christ we dare hazard is thought more of by reason of His character than by anything else associated with his person. Buddha similarly. Confucius is probably remembered principally by reason of a string of dicta of immense value when observed. But behind all is the simplicity of living which characterised his life. Englishmen have shown a simple practical common sense in adopting a patron Saint, fictional or otherwise, around whose conduct there rages no single syllable of controversy. The act of rescuing distressed maidens from the maws of disgusting dragons may be taken as merely symbolical. Modern maidens are wise in their own conceit, and, few, if any dragons "go about seeking whom they may devour." It is in terms of service, and charity of thought and action that the message of St. George can best be portrayed in these modern days, and it is all to the good that St. George's Society should, directly and indirectly, foster those terms.

NASTY ACCIDENT.

IRISH FREE STATE ENVOY
INJURED.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, April 22.
The Irish Free State Minister, Mr. Smiddy, riding a horse collided with the motor car of Mrs. Louden, wife of the Secretary of the Dutch Legation.



Mr. Smiddy.

Mr. Smiddy has a broken leg and severe cuts about the head and face. The horse had to be destroyed.

UNITED FRONT.

FURTHER TRADE UNION PROPOSALS.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, April 22.
The General Council of the Trade Union Congress ratified the conclusions and recommendations of the Anglo-Russian Conference. Further steps which the council may propose with the object of calling an international conference to secure a united front by European trade unions will require endorsement by the Trade Union Congress which meets at Scarborough in September.
[The Anglo-Russian Conference passed resolutions bringing the Soviet trade unions into line with the provisions of the Amsterdam International.]

\$200,000 OPIUM HAULS.

The largest captures of chandu (opium) recorded by the Singapore preventive service for a very long time were made on board the s.s. Anbul and Sarvistan, says the "Straits Times," the combined value of the finds being about \$200,000.

Both lots were concealed in the respective water-tanks and each lot amounted to about 9,000 taels. It should be noted that neither of these vessels called at Hongkong on their way from Chinese ports down to Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL.

Per C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" on Apr. 21:—Dr. F. Altenburg, Mr. C. D. G. Anderson, Rel. A. D. M. Anderson, Mrs. G. D. Beck, Mr. N. Brandie, Col. J. M. Boyd, Mr. E. A. Brodie, Mr. S. W. Choy, Mr. W. H. Choy, Miss T. Dawson, Miss E. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Driver, Mr. F. T. Fong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Fong, Mr. Y. G. Goh, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Houghton, Mr. E. Haines, Mrs. J. O. Hughes, Mrs. K. S. Hung, Mr. R. Jackson, Mr. Lo Kan, Mr. Lee Chong, Mr. and Mrs. P. Laiter, Mr. M. Y. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. McFarland, Mr. H. G. J. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. McLure, Mr. L. Monikura, Mr. and Mrs. L. Meriweather, Mr. R. J. Paterson, Mr. L. Plant, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. La Quime, Mr. E. J. Richards, Mr. E. Simpson, P. Lt. Comm. E. A. Symes, Mrs. B. Thomson, Mr. T. F. Tai, Mr. Wong Chee, Miss M. M. Walsh, Mr. T. Wong, Mr. E. Zeitzlyn, Mr. C. Assumpcao, Mrs. A. Aisup, Mr. A. Botelho, Mr. H. M. Bishop, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. F. Britto, Mr. Y. Chen, Mr. E. A. Dubutz, Mr. Dianz Hai-chow, Mr. Fan Wan-set, Mr. A. Fuentes, Mr. A. Franco, Mr. S. Gladkoff, Mr. A. Glosano, Mr. J. Gomes, Mr. G. A. Harmon, Mr. J. P. Hay, Mr. Ho Man-chow, Miss L. Ho, Mr. G. Hunt, Mr. L. Halek, Mr. R. Hyndman, Mr. T. C. Kam, Mr. Kim Cheng, Mr. L. Lee, Mr. Lam Tong, Mr. Liu Nam-chiu, Mr. Liang Kon Nau, Mr. M. E. Litter, Mr. J. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Milne, Miss B. Marcal, Mr. S. Marcal, Mr. L. Marques, Mr. T. C. Nec, Mr. E. Moronha, Mr. F. O. Pierce, Mr. W. Ogley, Mr. H. Prata, Mr. F. Prata, Mr. H. Remedios, Mr. L. Rocha, Mr. J. S. Shmotkin, Mr. M. Silva, Mr. J. Silva, Mr. E. Sousa, Mr. S. P. Tsai, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tsai, Mr. L. C. Wah, Miss M. Wilson, Mr. P. Xavier, Mr. D. Xavier.

DEPARTURES.

Per N. Y. K. s.s. "Aki Maru" on Apr. 22:—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Jones, Mr. W. S. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Carnegie, Miss W. Carnegie, Mr. J. Hendrie, Mrs. C. M. Courtney, Master Courtney, Mr. M. J. Lopez, Mr. F. Calvo, Miss Wagen, Mrs. H. M. Sonvoff, Mr. B. Jasinsky, Mr. Took Fung, Mr. Ham Wa, Mr. A. G. Johnston, Mr. Chan Sui Chuen, Mr. P. Mac Guinness, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. K. I. Archegoff, Mr. H. T. Au, Mr. C. Porphyri, Mr. S. Surville, Mr. S. Joffe, Mr. Gordon, Mr. J. Brodike, Mr. M. V. Bonkasef, Mr. P. Briargun, J. Lamond.

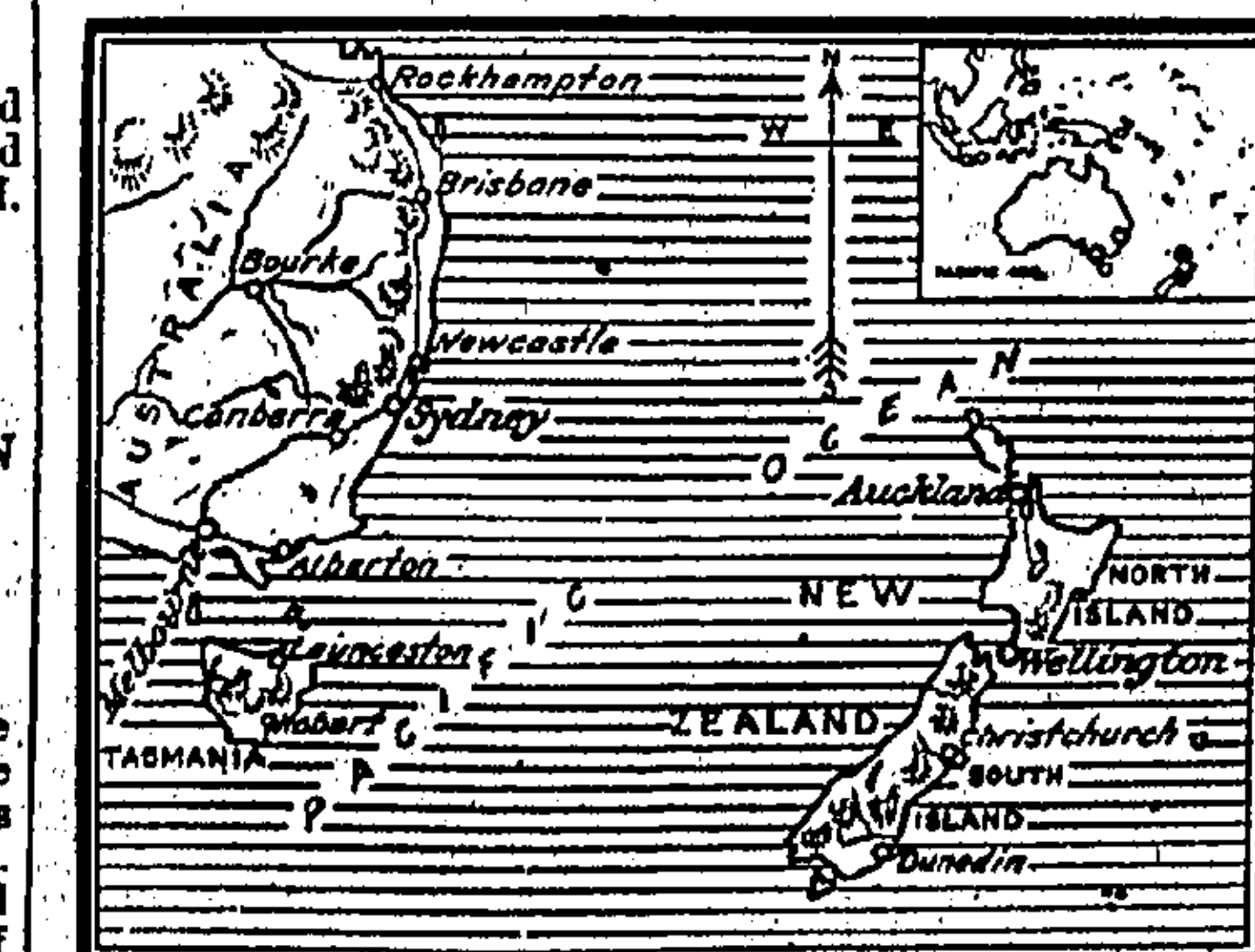
COMING CRUISE.

DANGER OF TALKATIVE CONGRESSMEN.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, April 22.
The Times Washington correspondent says it appears the proposed voyage of the American fleet

PLACES THE FLEET IS TO VISIT.



to Australian waters is causing the administration some anxiety owing to the difficulty of avoiding popular misinterpretation in Japan. Responsible officers of the American fleet can be relied upon for discretion but a number of Congressmen are making the trip and oratorical caution is not one of their principal qualities. Whilst it is impossible

CLOTHES FOR TROPICS.

LANCASHIRE'S HOPE.

WILL SUPPLY WORLD'S BEST COTTON GOODS.

(Reuter's Service.)

Manchester, April 22.
At the conclusion of the cotton conference at Manchester a permanent committee of employers of organisations in the cotton trade was appointed.

The question of inviting other organisations to participate in the deliberations was deferred.

There is no question of immediate reduction in prices.

The meeting was not pessimistic as to the future. It hoped that by co-operative study and united action Lancashire would remain the permanent source of supply for the world's best cotton goods.

[It was reported on April 3:—A private conference of employers in all branches of the cotton industry has been held at Manchester to consider the serious position of the industry after three years of trade depression.

The conference is the result of a suggestion by a special committee of the Federation of Master Cotton spinners, who pointed out that the spinners and weavers have borne the heaviest share of the losses, amounting to many millions sterling, and the time has arrived when subsidiary trades should co-operate to reduce the costs of production and help to bring Lancashire yarn cloth again within the reach of the poor population in tropical countries.]

DOYEN OF THE CORPS.

(Reuter's Service.)

Peking, April 22.

The Diplomatic Corps yesterday decided to invite M. Kunkhian to become the doyen under the same conditions as prevail in most other countries, which means that he will



preside as doyen on official occasions. The question of his presence and position at ordinary business meetings, which presents certain difficulties, is still undecided. It is believed the Diplomatic Corps may divide into various groups for the transaction of business.

London, April 22.—Madam Bochanavisuddhi, wife of the First Secretary of the Siamese Legation, launched the river gunboat Ratanakosin at the Armstrong yard at High-Walkers-on-Tyne. Her construction is the performance of a pre-war contract.—Reuter.

to guard against the effect friendly enthusiasm might have on the Australian speakers, some misunderstanding with Japan and encouragement of extremist elements in Japanese society is expected, but there will equally be misunderstanding in Japan, Australia and on the Pacific coast of America if the voyage is cancelled. The feeling of kinship and friendliness with the peoples of Australia is strong in the

United States and the sending of the fleet is regarded by the mass of the American people as merely the stretching out of a brotherly hand. It would be a great relief, if it were a certainty that some ingenious speaker would not make the occasion the text of a political sermon. A statement from President Coolidge is expected thereon.

EPIC OF THE NAVY. "CLASSIC EXPLOIT OF SEA WARFARE." ZEEBRUGGE ANNIVERSARY.

King of Belgians to Unveil Imposing Memorial.

Impressive scenes are being witnessed to-day in Zeebrugge where the King of the Belgians is unveiling a memorial of the famous attack on the mole.

BRITISH VISITORS.

(Reuter's Service.)

Bruges, April 22. The arrival of a distinguished party from England, including Sir Roger and Lady Keyes, the Earl and Countess of Cavan, Major-General Sir Fabian and Lady Ware, and Lord Burnham, marks the beginning of several days of Anglo-Belgian demonstra-

up. The purpose of these operations was to distract attention from the blockships, of which the Thetis unfortunately foundered in the outer harbour, being caught in a protecting net, but the Iphigenia and the Intrepid penetrated the entrance to the Bruges canal, and were sunk there in a V position, which almost blocked the fairway. The survivors of the crews and landing parties were then re-embarked.

OLD WORLD SCENES NEAR ZEEBRUGGE.



The busy quays of centuries ago are to-day deserted.

tions, the central item in which is King Albert to-morrow unveiling the imposing memorial at Zeebrugge on the anniversary of the attack on the mole.

[Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes was in command of operations against Zeebrugge and Ostend; the Earl of Cavan was head of the War Office delegation at the Washington Conference; Major-General Ware, commanded a Red Cross Unit with the French Army during the war; Lord Burnham is the great newspaper proprietor.]

Zeebrugge is nine miles North by West of Bruges, with which it is connected by ship canal; its harbour is protected from silting

The Vindictive was then towed away from the mole by the Daffodil, and though badly knocked about succeeded in returning to Dover.

A monument was erected in 1920 to commemorate this "classic exploit of sea-warfare." Zeebrugge was retaken by the Germans on October 19, 1918, the Germans sinking several ships in the harbour mouth before they evacuated the place.

Earlier in the war, a cavalry division, part of Rawlinson's troops, landed at Zeebrugge in order to cover the Belgian retreat from Antwerp (October 8, 1914). Subsequently occupied by the Germans, it became an important submarine, destroyer and seaplane base and was frequently bombarded from the sea and attacked from the air by Allied units.



King Albert.

and by a crescent-shaped mole, 1½ miles long and nearly 100 yards wide.

On St. George's Day (April 23, 1918) it was attacked by a British flotilla under Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, including the cruiser Vindictive, the ferry-boats Iris and Daffodil carrying storming and demolishing parties, and the Iphigenia, Intrepid and Thetis, blockships filled with cement. The vessels approached under a smoke-screen, but the wind blew it aside, and the Germans opened an intense fire on the mole, alongside which lay the Vindictive and the ferry-boats.

In spite of heavy losses, storming parties were landed, and began the work of destruction, aided by an obsolete submarine (C3), which was run against the railway viaduct connecting the mole with the land and successfully blew it

BIG CONCESSIONS.

ENGLISH SYNDICATE'S PURCHASE

(Reuter's American Service.)

NEW YORK, April 22. The directors of the Ottoman American Development Company officially announce their acceptance of an offer by an English syndicate to take over the so-called Chester concessions in Turkey, including the railway oil mining and other concessions valued at \$100,000,000.

KILLING BY GERMS.

REMARKABLE TRIAL.

RUSSIAN GENERAL SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Reuter's Service.)

LEIPZIG, April 22.

The three ringleaders in the so-called German Cheka, including the Russian General Skolewski, have been sentenced to death, and the others to terms varying from fifteen years to six months' imprisonment.

[According to a Leipzig message of February 11, remarkable allegations of high treason were made at the trial of sixteen Communists, including a General of the Russian Red Army, to the effect that agents of Soviet Russia endeavored to start a Bolshevik Cheka in Germany. Neumann, a former official of the Communist party, whom the Communists declared was a spy, deposed that a revolutionary military committee was formed in Germany in 1923 to purchase weapons with money supplied by the Russian Embassy in Berlin. He alleged that he himself once received \$25,000 (American) for this purpose, and also received instructions to get rid of General Von Seeckt, the late Hugo Stinnes, and other prominent industrialists. Neumann also stated that at a meeting of Communist leaders in 1923 they planned an armed outbreak, including a march to Berlin. Several Reichstag Deputies were implicated. He added that, in accordance with instructions, he obtained phials of typhus and dysentery bacilli for use in food.]

GERMAN ELECTION.

Berlin, April 22.

The election speeches of Herr Marx and Field Marshal Hindenburg will be wirelessly broadcast on April 21. An application by the



Dr. Marx.

Communist candidate, Herr Thaelmann for a similar privilege, was refused by the Minister of the Interior on the ground that the



Marshal von Hindenburg.

Communist party is unable to comply with the condition that the parties supporting the candidates do not strive to alter the Constitution.

\$30,000 DEFICIT.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S REVERSES.

UNFAVOURABLE EXCHANGES.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, April 22.

High Far Eastern exchange and the heavy costs of ocean passages for missionaries are among the causes of a deficit of \$30,000 in last year's operations of the London Missionary Society.

Similar deficits have resulted every year for the previous two years. The last year totalled £136,000. The Society is budgeting for an income of £160,000 next year.

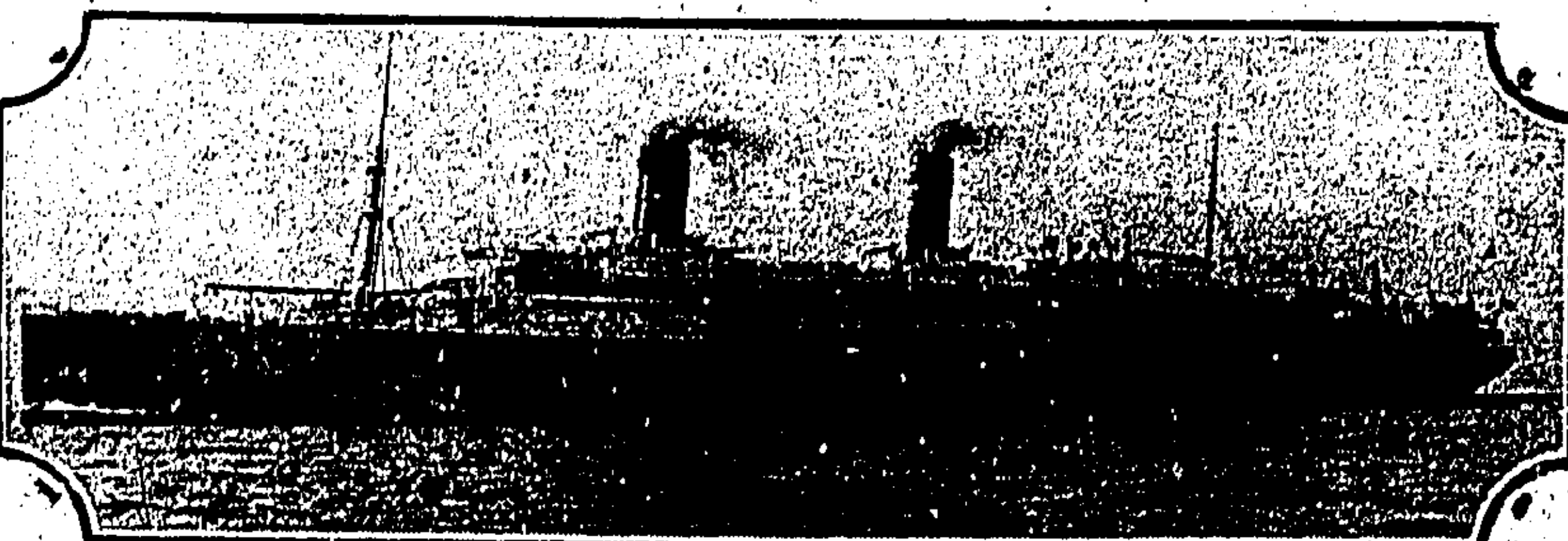
PRINCE OF WALES.

(Reuter's Service.)

Lagos, April 22.

The Prince of Wales left aboard H.M.S. Repulse at nine o'clock this morning. Large crowds gave him a very enthusiastic send off.

GIANT LINER RACES TO SINKING CARGO STEAMER.



"Regret I was unable to save any lives" was the tragic radio from the Captain of the White Star liner Homeric who changed his course in response to the S.O.S. of the Japanese freighter Raifu Maru which was foundering in the heavy seas off the coast of Nova Scotia. The Homeric covered the intervening seventy-eight miles at full speed, but she was too late to rescue any of the forty-eight members of the crew whose survival was hopeless in the mountainous seas. The Raifu Maru lay wallowing in huge seas under the eyes of thousands of horrified spectators in the liners Tuscania and Homeric, which stood by helplessly. The stricken ship at last suspended herself and plunged down by the bow.

UNCERTAIN POLITICS.

"SITUATION SOMEWHAT PRECARIOUS."

CABINET'S TRIALS.

Financial Problem the Deciding Factor.

The French political situation remains "somewhat precarious" and the handling of the financial problem will determine the new Cabinet's fate.

TEST TO COME.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, April 22.

It is a significant fact that yesterday evening's motion of confidence does not mention the Ministerial declaration which is therefore not yet put to the test.

The situation remains somewhat precarious since, though the composition of the Government is Cartellist, its policy is too moderate to suit the bulk of the Leftists, especially the Socialists, who are chagrined over the abandonment of M. Herriot's policy as regards Alsace-Lorraine, the Vatican, the reduction of military service, and the capital levy.

On the other hand the declaration goes far to meet the views of the Opposition who, however, will not forgive the inclusion of M. Caillaux in the Cabinet as Minister of Finance.

Hence the Chamber of Deputies is divided into a majority group which supports the Government but disagrees with its policy and

a minority group which approves the programme but refuses to give confidence to the Government. Subsequent events depend solely on the handling of the financial situation in which M. Caillaux will predominate.

NEW POST FOR HIM.



EDOUARD HERRIOT

The former Premier who has now been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

HERIOT'S NEW POST.

Paris, April 22.

M. Herriot has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 266 votes to one.

[M. Herriot was Premier until the financial crisis compelled him to resign, leaving the way open for M. Painleve to form a Cabinet with the clever financier, M. Caillaux as Minister of Finance.]

FAVOURABLE CABLES.

Paris, April 22.

A Ministerial statement read in Parliament confirms the forecasts already made. Moreover, it emphasizes that all other problems vanish before French security and safeguard of financial equilibrium. It stresses the necessity of the maintenance of the treaties and economic stability in the regime of fiscal justice. It says that in the forthcoming international negotiations the Government will pursue the execution of the Dawes plan and the settlement of inter-Ally debts. A first condition of world peace is France's security. The Government undertakes to submit for 1925 a Budget wherein all expenditure will be rigorously cut down, to be covered by taxation without recourse to borrowing. The Government is confident that it will surmount the immediate financial difficulties. France will maintain at the Vatican a highly qualified representative.—Havas.

Various remissions in the Irish Customs duties will be effective as from May 6.

The sugar duty will be reduced to the flat rate of a penny per lb. The Finance Minister stated that the Government accepted the proposals of the Belgian group, which Government aid for the establishment of the beet sugar industry will mean the remission of excise duties or a subsidy of £1,961,000 for a decade. If the experiment failed the loss would fall on the company which was putting up the capital.

MURDER PLOTS.

(Reuter's Service.)

CAIRO, April 22.

The judicial authorities have published a summary of confessions of some of the nine accused who were yesterday indicted in connection with the murder of the Sirdar, showing the existence of a secret society for the organisation of political crimes, called the "Society of Vengeance," of which two students and two artisans, who will be charged with the murder, and a lawyer and a Government official, who will be charged with complicity were members.

It appears from the confessions that following the failure of conversations between Zaghlul Pasha and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in London, the conspirators met at the lawyer's house and decided to commit a political murder, choosing the Sirdar as the victim.

The police to-day arrested a railway workshop employee named Hajahmed, at his domicile, where they discovered a revolver and a quantity of ammunition of a type used in six outrages. Further developments are probable. Indications point to the police finally getting to the root of things.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

(Reuter's Service.)

WARSAW, April 22.

Negotiations are being resumed between Germany and Poland for the conclusion of a commercial agreement.

The Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, M. Benes, lunched with President Masaryk, and attended a banquet in the evening given by the Premier. Replying to the speech of the Foreign Minister, M. Skrzynski, who dwelt on the necessity of co-operation between Poland and Czechoslovakia, M. Benes said his presence at Warsaw was a sign of sincere and lasting rapprochement between the two countries whose vital interest was a complete system of economic solidarity. M. Benes hoped that the proposed treaty of arbitration between the two countries would prove their peaceful aims. Both intended to pursue the objects of the Geneva protocol.

The newspaper "Kurjerposenny," commenting on the negotiations, says that Czechoslovakia's recognition that relations between Poland and Soviet Russia are definitely settled by the Riga Treaty, is an essential condition of any agreement.

BIGGER ARMY.

BULGARIA'S REQUEST GRANTED.

(Reuter's Service.)

PARIS, April 22.

The Conference of Ambassadors has granted Bulgaria permission to increase her army to 10,000 men until the end of May.

[This is a sequel to the recent terrible bomb outrage in Sofia.]

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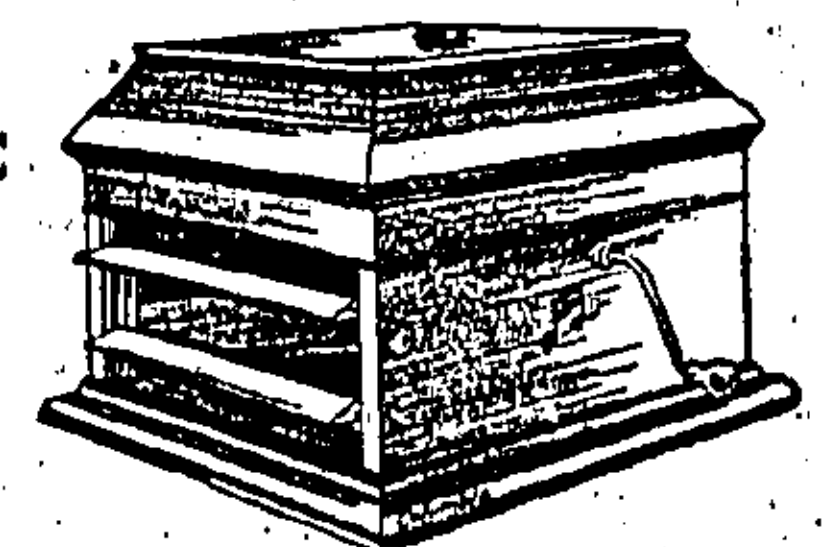
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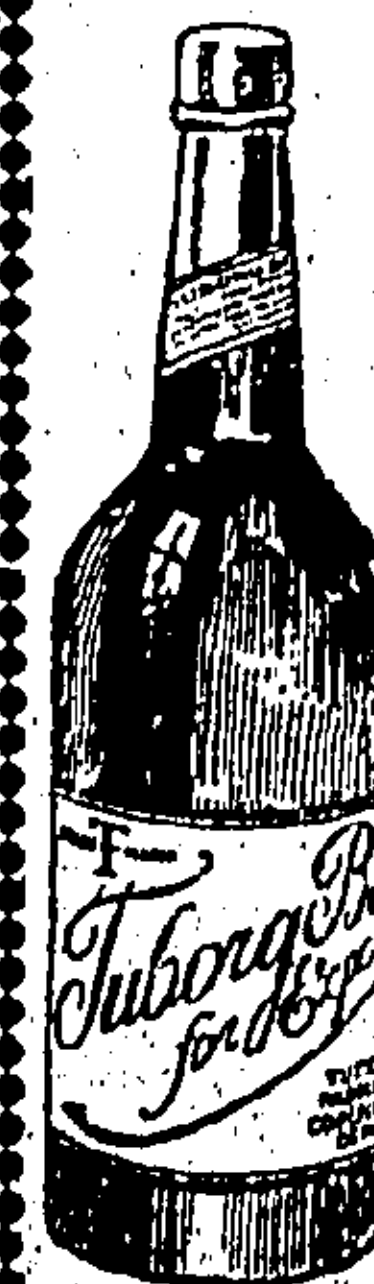
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CORRESPONDENCE.

MODERN CHURCHMEN AND RATIONALISM.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—Two things must impress themselves on the ordinary rationalist reader as the result of perusing the article which appeared in your columns on the Modern Churchman's position:—

(a) The curious mentality of the Modern Churchman who can reject or explain away all the elements of Christianity which formed the essential creed for a man, say, like Paley, and yet show "the blind-spot" on all the philosophical elements.

(b) The essential truth of Sir Leslie Stephen's summary of the position thirty years ago:—"Threats of hell-fire crossed each other as thickly as bullets in a battle. Turks, Jews, and heretics, and even unbaptised children, the vast majority of the whole race, were consigned to its flames as freely as brutes to annihilation, by thousands of theologians and millions of ordinary believers. Only a few mild thinkers, could breathe a half-suppressed whisper of doubt under imminent peril of heresy. Families, preachers, and orators exhausted their ingenuity in giving form and reality to the conception. Men, women, and little children were driven into paroxysms of hysterical excitement, numbers into madness, by vehement and unprovoked declamation. Every cruelty of the persecutors was justified by the necessity of saving souls from hell. And now at last your creed is 'dying.' People have discovered that you know nothing about it; that heaven and hell belong to dream-land; that the impertinent young curate who tells me that I shall be burned everlastingly for not sharing his superior vision is just as ignorant as I am myself, and that I know as much as my dog. And then you calmly say again, 'It is all a mistake; this and that, and the other excellent man cherished a benevolent doubt; perhaps atoning necessarily means a limited time, or has necessarily no relation to time at all, or has both meanings at once; only believe in a something—and we will make it as easy for you as possible. Hell shall have no more than a fine, amiable temperature, really good for the constitution; there shall be nobody in it except Judas Iscariot and one or two more; and even the poor Devil shall have a chance if he will only resolve to mend his ways.'"

Now, in the article published in your issue of Saturday this *culpe* face goes even much further. The "Modern Churchman" may even "refuse to commit himself to a belief in the Empty Tomb." He may even sing with Matthew Arnold:—

"Now he is dead! Far hence he lies."

In the torn Syrian town; And on his grave, with shining eyes.

The Syrian stars look down," too, he need only believe in the Pickwickian sense. Thus the acid of Samuel Butler's *Evolution* and *The Fair Haven* has eaten away the tissues of the Apostles' Creed into a nebulous vapour, and left an interesting study in primitive superstition and folklore.

The curious lack of any underlying philosophical basis is shown by such statements as the following:—"God, from his very nature, is always trying to reveal Himself more fully. When we speak of Revelation, we are thinking of a movement of God manward; when we speak of Discovery, we are thinking of the search of man after God. Here as everywhere, the law of co-operation holds good."

As the author of these statements does not hesitate to uphold his right to question and criticise Old and New Testament writers and their theories he will naturally acknowledge our right to criticise his philosophy and to say that his statement seems to us not only untenable but almost as meaningless as the gibberish of the Athanasian Creed. How could any intelligent person accept the tenets of a religion which postulates such a deity?

The writer touches very lightly on what seems to us a much more serious difficulty—the sacraments etc.—of the Christian churches. We say "etcetera," because different sections acknowledge a different number, and the efficacy and merit of the various sacraments, ceremonies, and rubrics have different worth according to the ecclesiastical

organisation. We will, therefore, say nothing of the bowing to the East, the incense, the candles, the acolytes and other paraphernalia of the accredited churches, but confine ourselves to the Holy Communion and Baptism which the writer of the article mentions. As the writer acknowledges that both these practices "go back to the earliest days of the Christian Church," he will also readily acknowledge that if he were a student of folklore and anthropology he might trace them much further back still. The Holy Communion might be affiliated to the primitive custom among certain savages of "eating the god," and with other hideous cannibal rites. Now no matter how carefully the revolting aspects of the rite may be covered over, to one who has traced it back to its origin in this way, or who even thinks he has, the mind simply refuses to sanctify the modern simulacrum. The rite remains simply as a hideous corpse.

Then, why this nebulous talk about being "pledged to proclaim Christianity," when the very substance of Christianity is a Will of the wisp? "We stand to it that Christ has a message for every man in every age, and that in Him lies the solution of the world's problems, the answer to man's every need." Which Christ? We have Billy Sunday's, the Modern Churchman's, the Pope's, Count Tolstoy's and a host of others—every one antagonistic to the other (Billy Sunday, by the way, would probably not be very sorry to see a Modern Churchman roasted). Of course, a Modern Churchman could hardly be expected to see the comic side of his case, but this flourish of "a message" and "a mission," when the actual product is a mass of warring sects and mushroom creeds has a comic side.

We may again quote from a famous modern writer:—"Is it not then the very height of audacity, in face of a difficulty which meets us at every turn, which has perplexed all the ablest thinkers in proportion to their ability, which vanishes in one shape only to show itself in another, to declare roundly, not only that the difficulty can be solved but that it does not exist? Why, when no honest man will deny in private that every ultimate problem is wrapped in the profoundest mystery, do honest men proclaim in pulpits that unhesitating certainty is the duty of the most foolish and ignorant? Is it not a spectacle to make the angels laugh? We are a company of ignorant beings, feeling our way through mists and darkness, obtaining a glimmering of truth by falling into every conceivable error; dimly discerning light enough for our daily needs, but hopelessly differing whenever we attempt to describe the ultimate origin or end of our paths; and yet, when one of us ventures to declare that we don't know the map of the universe as well as the map of our infinitesimal parish, he is hooted, reviled, and perhaps told that he will be damned to all eternity for his faithlessness. Amidst all the endless and hopeless controversies which have left nothing but bare husks of meaningless words, we have been able to discover certain reliable truths. They don't take us very far, and the condition of discovering them has been distrust of *a priori* guesses, and the systematic interrogation of experience. Let us, say some of us, follow at least this clue. Here we shall find sufficient guidance for the needs of life, though we renounce for ever the attempt to get behind the veil which no one has succeeded in raising; if, indeed, there be anything behind. You miserable Agnostics! is the retort; throw aside such rubbish, and cling to the old husks. Stick to the words which profess to explain everything; call your doubts mysteries, and they won't disturb any longer; and believe in those necessary truths of which no two philosophers have ever succeeded in giving the same version. Gentlemen, we can only reply, wait till you have some show of agreement amongst yourselves. Wait till you can give some answer, to some of the doubts which oppress us as they oppress you. Wait till you can point to some single truth, however trifling, which has been discovered by your method, and will stand the test of discussion and verification. Wait till you can appeal to reason without in the same breath vilifying reason. Wait till your Divine revelations have something more to reveal than the hope that the hideous doubts which they suggest may possibly be without foundation. Till then we shall be content to admit openly, what you whisper under your breath or hide in technical jargon, that the ancient secret is a secret still; that man knows nothing of the Infinite and Absolute; and that knowing nothing, he had better not be dogmatic about his

ignorance. And, meanwhile, we will endeavour to be as charitable as possible, and whilst you trumpet forth officially your contempt for our scepticism, we will at least try to believe that you are imposed upon by your own bluster."

Yours, etc.,
A.E.F.
Hongkong, April 22.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—I wrote a few days ago expressing the respect which I entertain towards the views recently set forth by the Rev. Mr. Featherstone in your paper. If I now find myself compelled to disagree more cordially with the letter in today's issue, I will beg Mr. Featherstone to believe that the respect is as genuine as ever.

His letter set me re-reading the published report of the speeches made at the R.P.A. Dinner. I find there no grounds for Mr. Featherstone's accusation that missionaries and their work were indiscriminately attacked. Exceptions there may be to the general statement there made, and I myself have known missionaries who have shared the Modernist opinions and who doubtless taught them to their converts. But the Modernists do not, to my own great regret, form a majority in the churches at home, and will Mr. Featherstone assert that they do so on the mission field, where it is a notorious fact that self-devotion and outworn creeds go so often hand in hand? The exceptions exist, doubtless; but one who neglects the exceptions for the general rule in the course of necessarily brief remarks can scarcely be said to attack indiscriminately.

With brief reference to Mr. Featherstone's invitation: Mr. Featherstone should be aware that the R.P.A., being, unlike the churches, almost without endowments or paid officials, would therefore find it difficult to accept. Possibly a visitor might be sent from our London headquarters, and for this purpose the central executive of the Churchmen's Union might issue an invitation to the R.P.A. Headquarters at 5, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

With Mr. Featherstone's plea for more cordial understanding I am wholly in agreement, and I profess to like liberality of mind as much as he. But surely Mr. Featherstone will admit that it is an altogether exceptional clergyman who will recommend his parishioners to read the other side?

Yours, etc.,
A MEMBER OF THE R.P.A.
Hongkong, April 22.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—Almost Mr. Featherstone convinces me. There is scarcely an aim which he quotes which will not find general acceptance—especially No. 6, to which might be added the claim of the laity to "Sack" those of the clerical who are incompetent, and in some cases unfitted to perform the sacred vows they have imposed upon themselves. The danger is in Aims Nos. 1 and 2—or it can be made a danger. The revelation of the Holy Spirit presumably is that given through the Bible in regard to the Trinity—"Comprehensible yet incomprehensible." This doctrine is, or should be, impregnable. There should be no need to restate it "from time to time." In this way confusion lies.

What mankind needs is a return to simplicity—a simplicity of doctrine and a simplicity of life. Jesus died for the propitiation of the sins of the world; or he did not. Convince us on this statement and Christianity need not trouble about this "from time to time." Eliminate this and you need not necessarily kill religion. The ten commandments will do to be going on with and if we can add to them the beatitudes of the sermon on the mount—observing them all—we shall advance a little on the pathway that leads to an earthly contentment, and that will help us to meet the unknown with less trepidation than at present appears to be the case. All this "barging" reminds me of the verger of a "fashionable" Church famous for its visits of eloquent preachers. In spite of all the sermons he had heard, he assured a friend, he was still a Christian. Unhappily we cannot say that of newspaper and other disputers. It is probable that more unbelievers have been made by "dry rot" in the pulpit; unchristianlike expression of thought and conduct on the part of professional Christians, and hedging on the part of those who have publicly accepted the forty stripes save one (the 39 Articles), and accepted Deacons and Priests' vows which they have quietly shelved—than anything else. It is a terrible thing to write. I should like to be assured it is wrong.

Yours, etc.,
PALMOS.
Hongkong, April 23.

BIBLE FACTS.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—"Ignorance believes, intelligence examines and explains." A cubit is defined in some dictionaries as equal to eighteen inches, in others, as twenty-two. Taking the mean, the dimensions of the ark are: length, 300 cubits times 20 inches or 500 feet; breadth, 50 cubits or 83.3 ft. and height 30 cubits or 50 ft. "Three decades" imagine the ark to be any bigger than the average ocean liner? It is beyond me.

To come to the question of the inhabitants in the ark, Genesis, ch. 6, v. 20 says, "of fowls after their kind and of cattle—and of every creeping thing of the earth after his kind, two of every sort shall come unto thee, to keep them alive"; while ch. 1, v. 2, states, "of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by sevens, the male and his female, and of beasts that are not clean by two of fowls also of the air by sevens."

To be saved, you must believe both. Try it. Do the seven here of every species mean seven males and seven females or three and a half each? A child of nine would tell you that in arithmetic such a thing as three and a half asses is an unknown and unheard of thing. Are not cattle clean beasts? Oh, the absurdity of the whole thing!

If "God created great whales and every winged fowl after his kind and God saw that it was good and God blessed them saying, Be fruitful and multiply and fill the waters in the seas, and let the fowl multiply in the earth," why did he deem it wise to destroy them? Poor innocent little beings, as pure as snow, tortured to death, simply because man had refused to turn towards God. Any one who has been in a flood will know what it is like to sit up all night watching the waters rise—our harmless animals had to rush up hills to escape the deluge only to perish in the end. Such acts of cruelty cannot have come from God. Rather had this myth come from men desirous of frightening the little knowing and greatly fearing men of ancient days. To-day is a day of enlightenment.

I understand there are no fewer than 12,500 known species of birds, what about those flying about in the great forests of the earth unseen by men? 1,658 beasts are a great number, while one million species of insects could not possibly find floor space on an ark barely 500 ft. long and 84 ft. wide. They would constantly be treading on one another's toes.

There were three floors to the ark. Where, I should like to know, did Noah put all his food-stuff for the fowls of the air, the beasts and the insects? Probably he hung it from the ceilings in such a manner that his "flock" could reach forth for food when necessary—but we are not told so.

Lacking worms; the requisite bird-seed for the fowls of the air, must have taken a great deal more space than my friend of "three decades" would imagine. Granting that there were animals in those days, how many hundreds of thousands must have marched into the ark in seven days? Did a particular polar bear and his mate meet a couple of seals and say: "Let's to the ark before it's too late? Did they move from the poles in seven days and how could they have stood the numerous changes in the climate? Did a snail say to a tortoise, "I'll race you to the ark, or did the ark come to them? Very likely, our fable of the tortoise and hare was derived from this source, considering that the hare might very likely have failed to have been one of the fortunate three and a half males to enter the ark.

Could eight persons have managed the feeding, washing or currying and cleaning of all these animals? Talk sense.

Can we believe that the hippopotamus and elephant of to-day are evolved from weasels? Certainly not. The ark was big enough to hold them, so it is asserted. Did Noah have a hot and cold storage arrangement in his ark or did the polar bear and his mate suffer the agonies of a temperate zone for no less than five months? Mt. Ararat is supposed to be over 16,000 ft. high. Did the insects—worms and snails—allow gravity to have free play and roll down the hill after having been liberated from the ark or did they prefer the cold air on the top of the mountain?

The water rose over 18 cubits. In my childhood days I learnt that Mt. Everest is no less than 29,002 ft. high. How about this? God flooded the earth to rid it of wickedness; the driving out of Adam and Eve did not seem to improve matters. Was God, the all-knowing, and omnipotent making experiments with mankind? If Noah's offerings were to be the better lot that would serve God, why create Adam or Eve and

why suffer innocent fowls of the air, beasts of the earth, and insects to die a death of torture? How could these dumb things offend God? Why all this waste of energy and animal life? Not only was all animal life extinguished but all vegetable life must also have been put to an end by the flood. Noah must have provided sufficient to last till a new crop could be raised. How extraordinarily wonderful! Noah must have been provided with a mathematical brain far superior to any mathematician of this world.

I have written sufficient to disprove the "Noah's Ark" myth and if occasion arises, I am prepared to show conclusive evidence that a great part of the Old Testament must be taken in the same manner as a myth or fairy tale. This literal belief does not carry with it broadminded and inquisitive persons. You may be God-fearing but that should not prevent you from questioning the bible. It should strengthen your efforts and inspire you to seek after the truth.

"Some never advance a judgment of their own, But catch the spreading netion of the Town."

Yours, etc.,
"NUDA VERITAS."
Hongkong, April 23.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—You have of late given so much prominence to the many controversies on religion chiefly with reference to the veracity or otherwise of the Holy Bible. I should have thought Sir, that by now, you would have advocated for a "Week of Free Discussion on Religion" and let each man give his own opinion.

I believe there is some law in Logic or perhaps it is in psychology which asserts that each man thinks according to the "Apperception-Masses" he possesses at the back of his head. The man who has read the Bible for the last three decades or so will perhaps still retain the interpretation of it made years ago, even if facts prove contrary principles. That the Bible was written in an age of barbarism, no one can deny; and it may be said that, if the O.T. had been inspired last night as I was reading your correspondent's letter, it would have been, a conglomerate of terms in astronomy as for instance in a description of the "Nebular Theory" etc., in terms of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics the exact sciences, laws of which are fixed, so long as this universe of ours exists, otherwise to the day of judgment. Can your correspondent prove by any earthly arguments that the Bible was not, during the many stages of its history badly mauled and hopelessly modified? Nature's rules have no exceptions.—Spencer.

During the Middle Ages in Europe, the Bible and teachings founded upon this "inspired" book was used; though few are aware of the fact, as a means for "keeping down" the poorer and even wealthier classes; and woe unto him who gave an opinion arrived at by an impartial and critical judgment. There were many martyrs in those days, and so are there to-day, though they are not handled in the same way.

It is after all indifferent whether the Bible is true or not, because we know it isn't! That's that. But when it comes to founding a religion upon it, then we have to prick our ears and see what's going on, that no false impression goes forth abroad. Again, to say that we know no more than those barbarians who gave us the Bible is to deny ourselves the honour of having advanced in any line of human endeavour for centuries upon centuries, and to deny ourselves a legitimate place in the animal Kingdom.

Let me illustrate. The force of gravitation has perhaps been acting ever since the world was created from the void. Yet it remained for a great mathematician like Newton to find that such a force existed what did it? He was sitting in his garden. A ripe apple fell to the ground. He enquired—why? And the world has now to thank him for his "why?" Because he discovered several laws known as the Laws of Gravitation. Might not many such things have happened with the Bible by asking Why why why???

Yes, certainly, and just as to-day we know a wealth of things casually discovered by Newton, so we have found out a bag full of tricks about the "inspired volumes." Hear what Professor Moore has to say:—

True religion apart from dogma is the sublime essence of the knowledge of the highest things of the world, and in itself is never opposed to natural science. There does not seem to be much reading, marking, learning and inwardly digesting that can properly and wholesomely assimilate to-day. So much is taken upon word.

"But Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last."

Thanking you once more for your kindness,
Yours, etc.,
"INDIVIDUALIST,"
Hongkong, April 22.

OPEN NECKS.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—I have not much sympathy with "Hopeful." If he feels an open-neck shirt is likely to add to his comfort during the hot weather, and is afraid to appear in a "Cissy" shirt, then that is his own funeral. No man need feel unnecessarily uncomfortable round the neck in the summer if he will but take thought. The trouble with most men is that whilst in the winter they wear collars which grip the neck tightly they do the same in the summer. Also they wear the same class of collar during both seasons. A soft collar may be most acceptable in the winter but, unless it is larger in size than usually worn, it should be discarded in the summer—for it is a fallacy to think that the soft collar is cool in summer. A linen collar in summer, of a reasonable depth, will be found cooler, and, what seems to me of some importance, will add to the appearance of the wearer. Discard also a thick tie which has to be pressed round the collar, and comfort is reasonably gained. The ordinary soft collar never is and never can be neat, and I invite a host of "experts" to contradict me if they dare. We have no experts, and a glance at Hongkong men surely the worst dressed in Christendom, proves this. I do think we need some sort of dress reform. Let us have "Cissy" shirts by all means; but let the additions to be in keeping. We don't want to see the upper half a caricature of Shelley or Byron—and the lower a cross between a football player and a soldier. I should be in favour of something akin to the old Grecian costume. It only needs the Colonial Secretary to make a move and we shall all follow suit—a pardonable pun in the circumstances. In this way also the Piece Goods situation would be relieved.

Yours, etc.,
EURIPIDES.
Hongkong, April 23.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—It is surprising to see mere man trying to help mould the fashions of the fair sex. Unless I am blessed with what medicos may or may not call 0/6ths sight, I see that Hongkong ladies can take good care of themselves.

Those who can pretend that sport shirts without collars are not the thing for summer wear must have constitutions which even the medicos will not be able to propound.

Those few who have been audacious enough to venture out the hot months minus collar and tie are pioneers in a good cause. Most of them are service or ex-service men. Still, the great thing will be to get our taipans—not to follow suit—but to palm off the idea as their own or, better still, to give us something which would be equivalent to 3/9ths clothes in 90 degrees of sun.

Yours, etc.,
LAUNDRYMAN.
Hongkong, April 22.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—Your correspondent "Hopeful" would have us believe that there are only two courses open to us with regard to the "Open Neck" controversy—either (1) strict conformance to the unwritten laws of etiquette and the wearing of a collar and tie from the moment one dresses in the morning to the time when, shaking from off one's feet the shackles of the office and the dust of the city, one returns home as the temporary ruler of all surveyed with full power to ride roughshod over even fashion's decrees; or (2) the defiance of these decrees by the wearing of an open neck in the street and even in offices where one is liable to be subject to the gaze of the public.

"Hopeful" has overlooked the fact that a favoured few of us are in a position even in office hours to snap our fingers at fashions which so literally "blind" our respiratory organs. By the nature of our work and the situation of our office our duties involve us showing ourselves to none, but those we know are sensible enough not to object even if they have not followed our examples themselves.

"Hopeful" would like to see universal adoption of the open neck in weather hot enough to justify such a measure of relief but would not a more satisfactory arrangement be the more general adoption of the methods of the favoured few. I have indicated,

erude though they may seem in comparison? Why not allow every man in office hours to discard his collar and tie even though his work may involve exposure to the public gaze?

There is this much to be said for such a revolutionary course—open neck shirt may be sufficiently presentable after a morning's work for it to be offered to the public gaze when its owner obtains mid-day sustenance but by the time that 5 o'clock comes I vow my moral courage would not be sufficient for me to stand on the lower Peak Tramway station or partake of refreshment in a public place until I had had a change. Then if one is going out in the evening or if one's status is such that evening dress is imperative, well, speaking personally, my laundry bill is heavy enough already and I have heard others talk of the independent attitude taken up by amahs nowadays.

Yours, etc.,
"LESS HOPEFULLY."
Hongkong, April 22.

ST. DUNSTAN'S BIRTHDAY.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—Will you please allow me to tell your readers that to-day is the Tenth Anniversary of the Foundation of St. Dunstan's, by the late Sir Arthur Pearson.

This is not the place to refer in any detail to St. Dunstan's achievements and needs, beyond saying that in the ten years of our existence we have trained all of them in useful occupations, through the pursuit of which they are able to add to their pensions, and avoid the unhappiness which might have been their lot were they unemployed.

We have pledged the community to look after these men for the rest of their lives, we receive no State assistance, and we have to collect from voluntary sources nine-tenths of the annual income we need.

In these circumstances may I ask your readers to wish St. Dunstan's Many Happy Returns of the Day, and to ensure that the wish will come true by sending us a donation as a Birthday Present?

Yours, etc.,
IAN FRASER,
Chairman, St. Dunstan's,
Inner Circle, Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1.
London, March 27.

TENNIS CHANCE.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—Tennis enthusiasts should not let slip an opportunity of seeing world beaters at play.

One of your contemporaries announces that the Americans, Kinsey brothers and Snodgrass, now touring Japan, are to visit Shanghai.

The Hongkong Cricket Club runs the annual tournament. The tennis league is a different concern and there is no governing association. Tennis interports have become ancient history. Unless we get together, the present opportunity will slip away from us.

Cannot the H.K.C.C. be asked to extend an invitation to these redoubtable exponents of the game of the season?

What are the odds on laissez faire and the maskee spirit running a dead-heat in this race?

Yours, etc.,
PLAYER.
Hongkong, April 23.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

A FAMOUS MAGICIAN.

CARTER AT THE QUEEN'S.

Carter, the great magician, is to appear at the Queen's Theatre on Friday. Carter claims that where others merely entertain, he astounds the audience with his baffling nature and variety of his performances. In addition to the feats for which Chinese masters in the art are famous, Carter will appear in many notable tricks, amongst which the pantomime of a princess from a hungry lion, and the flight of one of his lady assistants from one cabinet to another may be instanced. Carter, who has been engaged on an 8-year tour of the principal cities of the world, now comes to Hongkong for the second time with many tricks as yet unfamiliar to local residents. Two years ago, when he performed at the Theatre Royal, crowded houses were the order of the season. Doubtless the same will be the case when he comes to the Queen's Theatre.

ROXOR

LOCAL SPORT.

CHARITY SOCCER.

CHINESE BEAT KOWLOON AT HOME.

MORE GOOD MATCHES.

[By "Dutchie"]

A very pleasant game was seen on the Kowloon ground last evening when the home team turned out against a strong Chinese combination, in aid of the funds of the Kwong Wah Hospital.

The teams lined up as follows:—Kowloon—Rasmussen; Wheeler, Reed, Turner, McKelvie, Cavellie; Mason, Hayes, McBride, A. Duncan and Muir.

Chinese.—Lau, Hing-cheung; Lai Yuk-tat, Chan So; Leung Yuk-tong, Wong Shui-wa, Lam Yuk-ying; Pang Kam-wing, Sun Kam-shun, Wong Pak-chung, Ip Kau and Chan Kwong-lu.

Mr. F. Smith very kindly took charge of the game.

With a very weak team it was not to be expected that Kowloon would win this game, but they put up a very plucky fight and although the Chinese scored three goals without response the result flatters them.

In the first minute Wheeler miskicked from Ip Kau, and Rasmussen had to punch away from Sun's shot; the ball went to Lam Yuk-ying who sent behind. From the goal kick the Kowloon forwards got down and Lau had to come out to a forward pass from McKelvie with McBride in close attendance. Play being transferred, Ip Kau sent Chan away on the left and when well down that player sent over a fine centre. Pang, on the right, was standing unmarked; he received and a well directed drive from him found its mark, the ball resting safely in the back of the net amidst wild cheering from the Chinese spectators.

Within two minutes the Chinese were another goal up. Ip Kau was again the instigator; he sent Chan Kwong-lu away and that player, after beating Wheeler, cut in and sent in a hard drive. Both Reed and Rasmussen got to the ball but the former deflected it past the goal.

From the kick-off the Chinese were again conspicuous, the left wing especially so, and Rasmussen was called on to save from Chan Kwong-lu. At the other end Chan So miskicked badly and Mason was presented with a grand opportunity of scoring for Kowloon, but shot wide. Later, Lau had to come out to a shot from McKelvie, and eventually Muir brought relief by sending over the bar. The Chinese forwards again came into the picture and Rasmussen saved from Sun at the expense of a corner; the free kick was eventually sent out by Wong Pak-chung. Pang Kam-wing sent over the bar, from a pass from Ip Kau. Kowloon paid a flying visit to the Chinese goal but Hayes sent out, and from then to half-time their defence had difficulty in keeping out the smart Chinese forwards.

Half-time—Chinese 2, goals, Kowloon nil.

Resuming, the Kowloon team underwent some changes; Duncan dropped to left half, Cavellie to centre half, McKelvie to centre forward and McBride to inside left. This certainly improved the team, but it did not prevent the Chinese from having the major portion of the game. Wong Shui-wa was very conspicuous in the opening minutes, but the ball was eventually sent behind when a goal looked certain.

Kowloon came into the picture and Lau put behind a hard drive by McKelvie. From the corner kick, the ball bobbed about dangerously in front of the Chinese goal, but Duncan eventually sent out. Chan Kwong-lu was sent away from the kick and beating Wheeler on the run, cut in and scored with a rising ball that certainly did not look hard to save. Lau was called on to save from Cavellie, and at the other end Ip Kau was through but by a supreme effort Turner just tipped the ball over the line for a corner. The resulting free kick proved abortive, and play being transferred, Lau had to defend his charge from shots by Muir and Mason. Chan Kwong-lu was sent away again but Turner beat him for the ball and sent out to touch. The ball got in front of the Chinese goal for a time and but McKelvie and Hayes tried hard to reduce the arrears but Chan So and Lai Yuk-tat, assisted by Leung Yuk-tong, played a sterling game for the defence and eventually the ball going out, play was transferred to the other end for Sun to test Rasmussen. The Kowloon goalie pushed away, Reed conceded a corner in endeavouring to clear, and Leung shot over the bar from the free kick. Rasmussen saved from Chan Kwong-lu just as the final whistle went, leaving the Chinese winners of a very clean game by three goals to none.

Some Comment. Kowloon certainly missed the services of some of their stalwarts.

At the same time, the players taking part have been seen to better advantage. End of the season staleness may be taken as being responsible for some poor play. McKelvie and McBride were the only two to show anything like their old form. The Chinese were without Li Wai-tong, their lightning shot, Ip Kau deputising, and he was responsible for all the openings that led to the three goals being scored. Chan Kwong-lu was in his element on the small ground and was seen to advantage, his game being superb.

Both teams deserve thanks for turning out for such a deserving cause, for by their united endeavours, the Kwong Wah Hospital will benefit to the extent of over two hundred and sixty dollars, a creditable effort for such a small ground.

Coming Games.

On Saturday, the Kowloon team will again be out in the cause of Charity when they will have as opponents, the Police team. The game will be in aid of the Ministering Children's League and I understand that Mr. P. E. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., will present a small souvenir to the Captain of the winning team. This game will also take place on the Kowloon ground.

On Saturday, May 2, the Chinese team will be out against a team picked from the Civilians of the Colony. This game will be played in aid of the funds required for the Far Eastern Olympic Games. At the conclusion of this game the "Lai Wah" Cup recently won by the Civilian team, will be presented.

The following have been selected to represent the Civilians:—G. Rodger (Club), Wheeler (Kowloon), Bishop (Club), Watson (Club), Stewart (Club), A. Duncan (Kowloon); Johnstone and Forsyth (Club); Johnson (Police), Rocha and Brown (Club de Recreio).

TENNIS TOURNEY.

MANY SPLENDID MATCHES YESTERDAY.

RUMJAHNS WIN.

[By "Hotspur"]

Yesterday was an exceptionally busy day at the H.K.C.C. tennis courts. More than the average number of matches were played, some providing good class tennis. Umpires were badly in demand and Miss Dorothy Holyoak officiated for a mixed doubles game. On another court the players had to umpire themselves and each took a turn at writing up the score sheet.

Perhaps the match which provided the most thrills was the Open Championship Doubles tie, Yew Man-tsun and Ho Ka-lau had won the approbation of the crowd in a previous round by pulling the game out of the fire against Honda (the singles champion who was an interested spectator yesterday) and his Japanese partner. The Chinese pair, though not quite so good as on the occasion referred to, beat the much-fancied Kowloon combination, W. Hyde and E. C. Fincher.

Ho puts his whole body behind a powerful forehand drive but in this department he was excelled by Hyde. Fincher was very neat. Ho's service was anything but like what he put up against Honda, and Yew was seen to his best with his chops and cuts. For the better part of the game, the Chinese pair were on the offensive, their splendid volleying standing them in good stead. Hyde and Fincher were enterprising in going up to the net against a superior pair.

There were three Open Singles matches, H. D. Rumjahn an inter-port player, and M. K. Lo, putting up the best show.

Rumjahn, I am told, in company with other Indian competitors in the tournament, has been fasting (between sunrise and sunset) for the best part of the Ramthan month and was, consequently, off colour. Lo put up one of his best performances in the last two or three tournaments and took the Indian to five sets when the pace told on him. Every point was fought for, Rumjahn concentrating on Lo's backhand. Both placed superbly and often left the other standing. Rumjahn was more often than not on the attack, his volleying at the net being quite good, but Lo lobbed with precision. The Indian youth's smashing showed signs of falling off but he deserved to win by his brilliant all-round play.

On the next court, T. Yamada, who is probably next to Honda among the Japanese players, won his way to the third round by defeating another Indian lad in I. M. Razack by three sets to one. Yamada's smashing and overhead work won him many points and his forehand drive, like most Japanese players, was very powerful. Razack put up an excellent fight and will be heard of again as he has a winning style.

S. A. Rumjahn entered the top-most bracket of the fourth round by defeating another I.R.C. player in S. H. Ismail.

Shrewd work redounds to the credit of the handicappers as will be seen in yesterday's events. A singles "A" match went to 7-5, 8-6, and the three mixed doubles ties were very close.

Of the matches down for decision today, perhaps the best will be that between S. E. Green (who was champion many years ago) and W. Hyde (the K.C.C. player) in the second round of the Open Singles. This match will be productive of some rattling good tennis.

Yesterday's winners in the mixed doubles, T. H. King and Mrs. McKelvie, and W. and Mrs. Ironside, are now in the semi-final. They will play one another for the right of entering the final.

Details follow:—
Yesterday's Results.
Open Championship Singles (second round):—T. Yamada beat I. M. Razack 6-4, 3-6, 6-1, 16-1. (Third round):—S. A. Rumjahn beat S. H. Ismail 6-0, 6-1, 6-2. H. D. Rumjahn beat M. K. Lo 6-0, 3-6, 6-0, 4-6, 6-3.

Open Championship Doubles (third round):—Yew Man-tsun and Ho Ka-lau beat W. Hyde and E. C. Fincher 6-3, 6-2, 7-5.

Club Championship (first round):—Dr. D. J. Valentine beat O. C. Womack 2-6, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.

Handicap Singles "A" (first round):—Dr. W. L. Thomas (rec. 15) beat R. J. Saunders (owe 3/6) 7-5, 8-6.

Handicap Doubles (third round):—D. D. Dryden and C. W. E. Bishop (rec. 3/6) beat G. Miskin and C. Blaker (rec. 3/6) 6-2, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles (second round):—G. R. and Mrs. Sayer (owe 1/6) beat A. H. Crook and Miss H. Bailey (rec. 4/6) 7-5, 6-4. (Third round):—T. H. King and Mrs. McKelvie (scr.) beat Lt. Col. F. S. Montague Bates and Mrs. Davison (owe 1/6) 8-6, 6-3. W. and Mrs. Ironside (rec. 4/6) beat Col. and Mrs. Russell Brown (owe 3/6) 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

To-day's Programme.
Open Championship Singles (second round):—W. Hyde v. S. E. Green, Dr. D. J. Valentine v. W. H. Choa.

Handicap Singles "B" (second round):—L. P. Ralph (rec. 2/6) v. C. W. E. Bishop (owe 1/6).

Handicap Doubles (third round):—W. B. Cornaby and N. L. H. Railton (scr.) v. Dr. R. G. Gawler and Dr. G. E. Aubrey (owe 4/6).

Handicap Doubles (third round):—W. B. Cornaby and N. L. H. Railton (scr.) v. Dr. R. G. Gawler and Dr. G. E. Aubrey (owe 4/6).

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SPORTS CABLES.

HOME TURF.

OUTSIDER WINS CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(Reuter's Service.)

London April 22.

The result of the City and Suburban (14 miles) run at Epsom today was as follows:—

Greek Bachelor..... 1
Mademoiselle M..... 2
D'Orsay..... 3

Eighteen starters. Won by half a length; a length and a half between second and third.

Starting prices were 25/1 against Greek Bachelor; 50/1 Mademoiselle; 10/1 D'Orsay.

[Greek Bachelor, starting at 8.1, ran third last year to Ulla and Verdict. Ulla being also an outsider. Greek Bachelor is by Bachelor's Double—Mitylene.]

JACK TAR WINS.

INTER-SERVICE SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP.

DRAW WITH ARMY.

(Reuter's Service.)

Portsmouth, April 22.

In the final of the Inter-Services Association football championship, the Royal Navy and Royal Marines team draw with the Army, two goals all.

"The Navy thus wins the championship."

BOLTON'S SIX.

RED ROSE FOOTBALL "DERBY."

LATEST HOME RESULTS.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, April 22.

Results of football matches played to-day (home team given first) are as follows:—

DIVISION I.
Bolton W..... 6 Blackburn..... 0

DIVISION II.
Manchester U..... 1 Southampton..... 1
Blackpool..... 4 Port Vale..... 1

[Manchester's draw prolongs the agony in the promotion race. Blackpool's victory lifts them out of the ruck and enhances their prospects of avoiding relegation.]

DIVISION III (SOUTH).
Bournemouth..... 0 Queen's P. R. 2

DIVISION III (NORTH).
Hartlepool..... 1 Durham..... 0
Accrington..... 2 Tranmere..... 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
(Reuter's Service.)

Results in the first division of the Scottish League:—

Kilmarnock..... 4 St. Johnstone 0
Airdrieonians..... 1 Dundee..... 1

[Airdrieonians are now one point behind the Rangers in the race for the championship.]

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

DIVISION I. Goals.

Team P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.

Huddersfield..... 39 20 5 14 63 25 54

West Brom..... 38 23 9 6 57 33 52

Bolton W..... 40 21 9 10 74 34 52

Newcastle U..... 41 16 0 15 61 40 48

Liverpool..... 38 19 0 19 60 50 47

Bury..... 40 16 10 14 51 50 46

Sunderland..... 40 13 8 19 45 46 46

Notts County..... 39 15 12 12 39 42 42

Birmingham..... 39 15 11 13 45 42 41

Manchester C..... 40 16 15 9 74 66 41

West Ham..... 41 15 15 11 61 59 41

Cardiff City..... 40 15 14 11 54 47 41

Tottenham H..... 40 14 12 14 42 40 40

Sheffield U..... 40 13 15 12 54 61 39

Blackburn..... 41 11 17 13 50 62 35

Aston Villa..... 39 11 16 12 51 68 34

Arsenal..... 40 14 21 5 35 55 33

Everton..... 40 11 10 19 38 59 32

Burnley..... 40 11 10 14 47 73 32

Leeds U..... 40 10 18 12 45 57 32

Nottingham F..... 40 7 22 11 29 66 25

Preston N.E..... 40 10 25 5 36 70 25

DIVISION II. Goals.

P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.

Leicester..... 40 22 7 11 83 31 55

Manchester U..... 40 22 8 10 53 31 54

Derby..... 40 22 9 9 60 34 53

Portsmouth..... 40 14 9 17 53 48 43

Chelsea..... 40 15 10 15 49 46 45

Wolverhampton..... 39 19 15 5 53 49 43

Hull City..... 40 15 14 11 50 43 43

Port Vale.....

THE BUICK SIX.

Owners express surprise that a car so powerful and spirited as the BUICK SIX operates so smoothly and quietly. Such outstanding performance explains why the car is winning and holding the good will of all who buy it.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

33 & 35, Des Voeux Road Central.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM.

WORLD THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

A MAGNIFICENT PHOTODRAMATIZATION OF THE FAMOUS NOVEL
BY KATHLEEN NORRIS

"BUTTERFLY"

(8 Reels)

featuring

LAURA LA PLANTE, RUTH CLIFFORD, KENNETH HARLAN, NORMAN KERRY, AND OTHERS.

SHE LEARNED A TREMENDOUS LESSON—THAT ONE MAN IS ENOUGH TO LOVE—THAT PLEASURE IS REALLY HOLLY—THAT ONLY FIDELITY IS LASTING JOY.

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL OF BIG, THRILLING MOMENTS YOU MUST NOT MISS.

also

JACK DEMPSEY

in

"SO THIS IS PARIS"

(The Fourth of the wonderful "FIGHT and WIN" series)

AN INTERESTING SERIES FULL OF CLEAN, WHOLESOME ROMANCE, COMEDY, SPORT AND SPIRITED ACTION WITH SPECIAL SETTING.

DON'T MISS IT.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

The Hongkong

BARGAIN

House

34 Queen's Road & D'Aguiar Street

Entire Stock Sale at
BARGAIN PRICE

Lots of Good Things Here

Opportunity Does Not Wait.

G. FALCONER & CO. (HONGKONG) LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS
DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Union Building (Opposite G.P.O.)

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day, in addition to being St. George's Day, is also the anniversary of both the birth and death of Shakespeare.

The apportionment of costs in the Dennistoun case is interpreted as meaning that plaintiff and defendant each bear 50 per cent. of the costs, which are unofficially estimated at £30,000 or £40,000. The Judge emphasised the fact that the case did not represent the general life of well-to-do England and gave a wholly false impression of English social and family life.

One hundred and thirty painters were employed and sixty gallons of enamel were used on the spring cleaning of the White Star liner Olympic during her four days' stay in port at Southampton before leaving for New York. The dining saloon was re-enamelled throughout. The chairs, numbering 554, had to be removed and afterwards replaced.

The big five masted barque Kobenhavn, owned by the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., will arrive in Bangkok in the beginning of May to load rice and teak for Europe. This ship is now on her way out from London in ballast. She is 3,329 tons nett register, can load 5,300 tons d. w., and is reputed to be the world's largest sailing ship.

Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., Ltd., Belfast, have received an order from Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., Liverpool, for the construction of two large motorships for the Eastern trade. The machinery will consist of engines of the Burmeister and Wain type. The new vessels will be between 450 feet and 500 feet long, with a gross tonnage of about 8,000 tons and a deadweight of about 10,000 tons. Apart from a small motorship, the Marudu, built last year for the Straits Steamship Co. of Singapore, a subsidiary concern, the last vessel for the Holt Line launched in Belfast was the Dardanus on April 18, 1923. On that occasion Mr. William Boyd, managing director of Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., stated that the Dardanus was the fiftieth ship they had launched for the company.

According to a Havas Agency message, the French Chamber of Deputies Committee for Foreign Affairs has declared for the reinstatement of the French Legation at Bangkok.

On the main line arrival platform at Liverpool Street Station London is a notice: "This way to the Central London Line (Tube Station)." Immediately opposite is a large bill, "Prepare to meet thy God."

A Home writer refers to a sweet specimen of Elzberg discovered on the jacket of an American novel, which is described as "A spirited and amusing tale of adventures and divorces in high society, but pervaded by a wholesome atmosphere." Any comment would spoil it.

The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, speaking on April 4 at a function in connection with the parade of motor vehicles, expressed the view that the advance of motor transport was inevitable and that in England they must increase the number of gigantic highways for their accommodation. He said he was convinced that the country would benefit immensely by the institution in recent years of the Ministry of Transport.

It is determined that tourists who visit that country are going to be treated right. They are going to be given such a square deal that they will want to go back again. In the first place, there is to be no profiteering by Italian hotel men. A Government decree has been issued, compelling hotels to file with the Prefect every year a list of prices charged for each room in the hotel, and the prices so filed must remain in force and unchanged for at least one year. A list of these prices must also be posted in a prominent place in the hotel. There is, therefore, no opportunity for the hotel men to boost their prices when they find an opportunity, since the prices filed must cover all charges for the room and carry no "extras."

The Portuguese Interport Football team reached the Colony from Shanghai by the Empress of Asia yesterday.

Philatelists at least should be interested in the new stamps which are now being prefixed to correspondence from Macao.

Plans on a large scale have been prepared for a Christianization campaign to be waged all over China this summer through the daily vocation Bible schools, a movement which has existed in China for the past six years and has been attended by great success.

The Wembley authorities are negotiating with the railway companies with a view to getting reduced fares within the Greater London area this year. As the Duke of Devonshire indicated, this is of the utmost importance, for the success of the second year will depend very much on persuading Londoners in the mass to go to Wembley constantly. The point cannot be proved from statistics, but it was the general impression last year that Wembley failed to attract the London multitude to the desired extent, partly because Wembley, though accessible, was not quite accessible enough, and partly because the cheap railway facilities were not quite cheap enough.

Here is a remarkable letter which an East Indian firm in London has received from a native agency in Calcutta:—

"Dear Sirs.—We are duly in receipt of your favour. By this mail we have nothing specially profound to say. With deep regret, however, which tends our aggrieved hearts, we beg to announce that a deep misty cloud recently hovered over us for eight days. It did not clear away until it successfully washed off our hands our most steady, energetic, and pious junior manager. Breathing his last on the night of the 28th ultimo, and leaving us to look after his path with wishful and fearful eyes, he leapt up to his everlasting, green celestial palace in the heaven above. Awaiting further instructions, we are, etc."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Passengers who arrived by the Empress of Asia yesterday included Mrs. J. O. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Lauder, Mr. R. J. Paterson, Lt. Com. E. A. Symes, Mrs. B. Thompson, Mr. E. Zeitlyn and Mr. G. A. Harmon.

When the cruiser Vindictive, which has been converted from an aircraft carrier, re-commissions at Chatham shortly for service on the China Station, her Royal Marine officers will be Captain J. E. Leech-Porter and Lieut. R. W. Gordon.

The following appointments have been made by the Admiralty:—Comm. Engr.—T. Clegg, to Titania, add. (March 18), and for Marazion (from date of joining). Lieut.-Comm. (E)—B. W. Greathed, to Tamar, add. (April 10), and as assist. to Chief Engr., Hongkong Dockyard (from date of joining).

The Empire's Mother and Baby competition closes on June 13, the date by which entries from overseas must reach the National Baby Week Council. The Committee trust they may have the China Mail's very cordial support in securing a good entry from among our readers. The prize list discloses an attractive array of gifts. The Champion baby will be awarded an Endowment Policy of £100.

The King on his sea trip in the Mediterranean has probably recalled another compulsory sea voyage, namely, his first. That was on the old Bacchante, in the early 'eighties, when 478 days were spent at sea. On the Mediterranean station he spent over three years as a lieutenant. His roughest experience must have been in the old Thrush, on the West Indies station—the displacement of the vessel was only 805 tons. The staff was so small that a chaplain was not carried, and the King—then Prince George—had to conduct Sunday service as captain.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hubert Brand who is the second son of Viscount Hampden has been appointed Second Sea Lord in the place of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour. Sir Hubert entered the Navy in 1893, became Lieutenant in 1899, Commander in 1902, Captain in 1907. He was Naval Attaché at Tokyo from 1912-1914; Naval Assistant to the Second Sea Lord at the Admiralty 1915-1916; Chief of Staff to Sir David Beatty, commanding the battle cruiser fleet in 1916; Captain of the Fleet and Commodore 1st class 1916-1919; Rear-Admiral 1919, and commanding His Majesty's yacht from 1919-1922.

It is announced that Mr. S. H. Ross has been admitted a partner in the firm of Messrs. Percy Smith, and Fleming.

Mr. H. A. Jones of Moutries sailed for Australia yesterday by the s.s. Aki Maru accompanied by Mrs. Jones.

According to a cable message received yesterday, Mr. N. I. Bewer, barrister-at-law, has been married in Vancouver.

Sir John Anderson, formerly of Singapore, late of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Ltd., East India merchants, a director of the British Borneo Petroleum Syndicate, Ltd., Cheviot Rubber, Ltd., the London and Colonial Investment Corporation, Ltd., and other companies, and for 30 years Siamese Consul-General at Singapore, who died on December 18, aged 72, left unsettled property in England of the gross value of £8,917, with net personalty £6,400.

The Tientsin Amateur Dramatic Club at a meeting held last week discussed the project of building their own theatre. The finances of the Society were also discussed at length and it was decided to sell the shares invested in the China Theatres as soon as a suitable opportunity arose. Estimates in connection with a theatre of their own, provided with a dance floor, supper room, roof garden, spacious basement accommodation, dressing rooms, etc., were laid before the meeting and Mr. Graham, the hon. secretary, pressed the meeting to accept the plans and discuss them as the conditions were very unsatisfactory. Mr. Elliot suggested a working agreement with one or another of the existing theatres instead of the building of a new theatre.

On April 16 a farewell dinner was given to Mr. E. F. Mackay, the popular head of the firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Shanghai, in the Union Club of China by the Chinese members of the Club and friends. In the course of his reply to the toast of his health, Mr. Mackay said: "It has always been our [the Shanghai Municipal Council's] constant thought and desire to see that our Chinese friends who choose to reside in the Settlement should have always a fair deal. I wish that could be clearly recognized. I have almost reason to think that among those who study this situation it is recognized, and that among them is any event there is a real desire to work in harmony with their foreign friends."

An assistant engineer for the Government of Hongkong Public Works Department is being advertised for.

A veteran of the Indian Mutiny and China campaigns, Sergeant Edward Thomas England, aged 88, was buried on March 7 at Brentwood, with military honours paid by his old regiment, the 1st Essex.

A very enjoyable little dance was held in the Sandakan Hotel from 9 p.m. to midnight on the 14th. ult. By the kindness of Captain Peters of the U. S. A. Surveying Vessel Fathomer, then in port, the ship's jazz-band was in attendance and their playing was much appreciated, each dance producing a demand for an encore, which was never refused.

According to a statement given in Victoria, B.C., by Major Patrick Murphy, of the Argentine Legation in Tokyo, Major P. L. Zann will leave Minato, Japan, on his flight across the Pacific on May 1. Major Murphy, who had charge of the plans for Major Zann's flight from Amsterdam to Japan last year, is making the advance arrangements for the remainder of the flight.

Members of the China Society and their friends gathered at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1, on the evening of March 17, at a very enjoyable conversation, which lasted from 8 until 11. The company were received by Sir E. Denison Ross and Lady Ross, and afterwards heard a very fine programme of songs and music. Refreshments were provided during the evening, and the function was a great success. The guests included Mr. Chao-Hsin Chu (Chinese Chargé d'Affaires) and Mrs. Chu, and Mr. Chen, of the Chinese Legation, Mr. and Mrs. Otwell (British Consular Service), Colonel Bannerman, Mr. and Mrs. Padfield (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation), Mr. Philip Burt, Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Scott, and Dr. Bruce. Sir John Jordan was unavoidably absent. The programme of music was an excellent one which Miss Dorothy Evans (violin) and Lady Ross (piano), opened with a sonata by Grieg. They also gave several violin and piano solos respectively, which were much appreciated, as were the songs rendered during the course of the evening by Mrs. A. H. Enayit, Miss Betty Bannerman, Mr. G. Y. Oon, and the violin solos of Mr. S. B. Tan. A feature of the evening was a further, pleasing item in the programme. The organization of the function, devoted mainly upon the secretary of the Society, Dr. Lloyd Gibbs.

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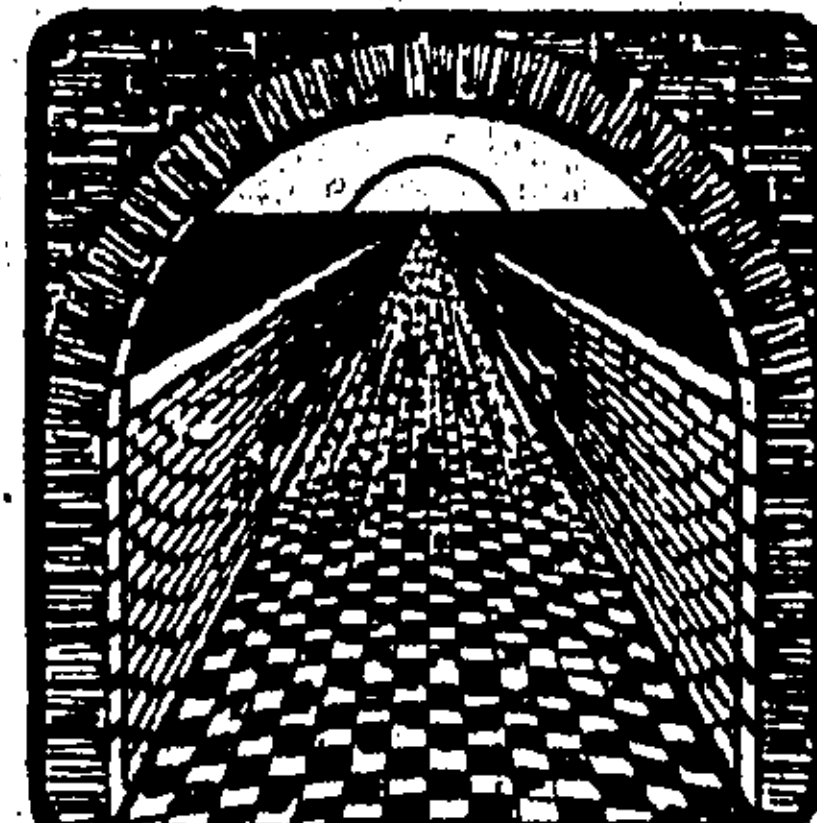
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FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND
CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.**THE Steamship****"LAHORE"**carrying His Majesty's Mails will be
despatched from this port at Noon
on TUESDAY, the 28th April,
taking cargo for the above ports.Sila and Valuable Cargo for Italy,
France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be conveyed by this Steamer
proceeding to Bombay and there trans-
hipped to the on-carriage Steamer for
Marseilles and London.Parcels will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. on the day previous to
sailing. The contents and value of all
packages must be declared.For further particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1925.**CONSIGNEES.****HAMBURG AMERICA LINE.****THE Steamship**
"SAARLAND"having arrived from Europe,
Consignees of Cargo by her are
hereby informed that all goods are
being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
Godowns of the HONGKONG &
KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN
CO., LTD., whence, and/or from the
Wharves, delivery can be obtained.No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns,
and all cargo not cleared by the
22nd April, 1925, will be subject
to rent.All Claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamers
arrival here, after which date they
cannot be recognized.Damaged packages are to be left
in the Godowns for examination by
the consignees and Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 21st
April, 1925.No Fire Insurance will be effected
CONSIGNEES ARE HEREBY
NOTIFIED that before Bills of
Lading covering cargo from HAMBURG, BREMEN and ROTTERDAM
can be countersigned the GENERAL
AVERAGE Agreement must be
signed and a DEPOSIT of 2% on the
value of the goods paid.**ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.,**

Agents

Hongkong, 15th April, 1925.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**ELLERMAN LINE.**From UNITED KINGDOM and
CONTINENT.**THE Steamship****"KANSAS"**having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by
her are informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of
Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be
obtained.No Claims will be admitted if the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after 27th
April, 1925, will be subject to rent.All Claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before 4th May, 1925, or they
will not be recognized.All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on any
Tuesdays or Fridays, between the
hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within
the free storage period of one week.No Fire Insurance has been effected
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by**THE BANK LINE LIMITED.**

General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1925.

"BUY THE TRUTH."**A MODERN CHURCHMAN'S
SERMON.**(A sermon preached in the
College Chapel a few years ago
by the Vice-Principal of St.
Aidan's Theological College,
Birkenhead, and later published
in "The Modern Churchman.")"Buy the Truth, and sell it
not." Prov. xxiii, 22.Truthfulness is one of those
qualities which are absolutely
indispensable in the character of
all who would become leaders of
men. And by "truthfulness" we
mean, not only a scrupulous
accuracy of statement, but a com-
plete honesty of purpose, an
absence of the intention to
deceive, whether by word, or
action, or by the silence which is
sometimes as eloquent as any
speech. It is true that a dishonest
man may for a time acquire a great
influence over his fellows; but
this influence lasts only so long as
he is able to impose upon them.Whenever the mask of deception
is torn away, his power vanishes
with it. Men will follow strange
leaders sometimes—hard task-
masters, wild fanatics, misguided
enthusiasts; but rarely, if ever,
will they yield themselves to
follow one whom they know to be
insincere.Now the life-work of the Chris-
tian minister (or ought to be) a
work of leadership. Unless the
clergy can, in some measure, guide
and inspire the lives of others,
their office will be of little value.And yet I imagine that we are
all conscious that the clerical office
in England to-day is not wholly
free from the suspicion of
insincerity. You will not, of
course, find much reference to
that suspicion in the pages of the
"Church Press"; nor are the
clergy (nor even theological
students) perhaps the most likely
persons to hear open expressions
of it in their presence. But in the
pages of the less orthodox
theological journals it is (as many
of you know) a constant theme
for discussion; and those of you
who have mixed freely with men
of various types have doubtless
heard evidences of it often enough.Men are quite ready to grant
that the clergy of to-day are, on
the whole, men of energy and
self-sacrifice and kindness; but
they would hesitate to add to the list
of clerical virtues a passion for truth
at all costs, or a readiness to face
the deeper problems of life with
entire honesty and sincerity of
purpose.**Contrast.**Have you ever noticed, for
instance, the following contrast? If
a notable man of science makes
a pronouncement with regard to
some religious question, the
general public are anxious to hear
what he has to say. He may be
but an amateur in theology, but
he is believed to be at least an
honest seeker after truth. If, on the
other hand, a leader of religion
(who does not happen to be also
a qualified scientist) ventures to
comment upon some problem of
science, he is dismissed with an
amused contempt, and told not to
meddle in matters outside his own
province. And why? because it
is assumed that he has a theological
axe to grind, and is not simply
anxious to find the truth for its
own sake.I am not contending that the as-
sumption is always correct, but
merely that it exists. And if it
exists, it is surely well that we
should look it fairly in the face,
and not shrink its consideration
as an unpleasant topic. For if it is
a mistaken impression, it can only
be refuted by those who have
taken the trouble to think out the
causes which have produced it,
and who realize what measure of
truth (if any) it contains.Now the suspicion of clerical
insincerity seems to me to be
bound up, in part, with certain
features of clerical life which
cannot be, and indeed ought not
to be, entirely removed. One
such feature is this; that the
priest—like the lawyer, and (to
a lesser degree) the statesman—
deals with truth expressed in
fixed forms. In the case of the
lawyer, these forms are the laws
of the land; in the case of the
statesman, the traditions of his
party and the constitution of his
country; in the case of the priest,
Bible and Creeds and Articles.Now fixed forms for the ex-
pression of truth are inevitable
and invaluable. They guide and
check the extravagances of in-
dividuals; they form a firm back-
bone within the life of the society
or nation.But at the same time fixed forms
have this disadvantage: they do
not grow along with the growth
of human thought and life. Thought
moves on; they remain un-
changed; or, at least, if they are
changed, it is not till long after
the change in men's thoughts. You
cannot legislate (we are often
reminded) in advance of public
opinion; human life and
thought must change first,
and then, later on, sometimes
much later on—the laws are adapted
to the changed conditions.**Truth.**Now it follows that those who
have to deal with the outward
forms and expressions of truth are
often confronted with the claimsof a double loyalty: an "immediate
loyalty" to the fixed forms, to
which they have in many cases
solemnly pledged themselves; and
a "wider loyalty" to all that is true
and noble—including perhaps
truths which they have only lately
come to realize, and which do not
seem to be fully covered by the
ancient formulae.So it is with the lawyer; he owes
an "immediate loyalty" to the law
of the land, which he has sworn to
administer; so too the statesman
owes an "immediate loyalty" to
the constitution of which he is a
member; but they both owe also a
"wider loyalty" to the welfare of
their country. And there are times
when the letter of the law does not
seem wholly fitted to serve the
common weal, or when an ancient
constitution proves inadequate for
the needs of a growing Empire.Then arises the problem of a
double loyalty; and then comes
too the critic's opportunity to bring
his charge of insincerity. If the
"nearer loyalty" is faithfully
maintained, we hear scornful
charges of blindness and obscuran-
tism; if the "wider loyalty" is
felt to be more compelling, and
the new truths are welcomed, we
are asked with indignation, what
of your solemn vows and pledges?I need not point out how acutely
the problem confronts the clergy.
More than others, we are solemnly
pledged to certain fixed ex-
pressions of religious belief; more than
others, we ought to be men of
vision, ready to hear and answer
the Spirit who guides into all truth.On the whole, the tendency of
the clerical mind always seems to
be to concentrate attention on the
"nearer loyalty"—the faithful
adherence to ancient forms of
belief and practice; and sometimes
the claim of the wider loyalty to
truth at all times and at all costs
seems to be almost forgotten.**Insincerity.**And here, it seems to me, we
come to the root of the charge
of insincerity which is brought
against the clergy. Men believe
that the bigger problems of life
are not really approached with a
fair mind by the leaders of religion,
that they pre-judge the case with-
out ever really troubling to weigh
the evidence. Instead of asking:
Is this true? they ask, Is it orthodox?Facts must be made to fit into the
clerical standard of orthodoxy, and
if not, so much the worse for
the facts; they can at least receive
no ecclesiastical recognition.Is this an unfair charge? I fear
not entirely, and I would appeal in
confirmation of this to the story of
the long conflict between "Church
and Science. You know how every
important advance in scientific
knowledge has been met by the
Church with suspicion and opposi-
tion. The cry has been raised that
"the Faith is in danger!" and
pulpit and Press have rung with
ecclesiastical denunciations, fierce
in language, futile in effect. For
the judgment of the Church upon
the progress of science has again
and again been reversed by the
verdict of history.Let us take a few instances.
From the 4th to the 15th century,
the Church strove to suppress the
novel theory that the earth is
spherical and not flat; and Col-
umbus, when he was planning to
sail round the world, was con-
fronted with a long array of pro-
fessors from the Fathers to prove the
impossibility of such an attempt. Or
again, when some bold astronomers
in the 16th century dared to
suggest that the earth is not the
centre of the Universe, all Chris-
tendom was scandalized; and
Martin Luther and the Papal
authorities agreed, for once, that
the new theory was unscriptural
and profane.So also in more recent times.
The triumphs of science in the
19th century were contested, inch
by inch, by the leaders of the
Church, and contested in vain.
And why? Not because the clergy
were insincere, in the sense that
they consciously attacked what
they believed to be true. No; they
were perfectly honest in their fear
and dislike of the new theories.
But they were sincere in this;
they could not or would not face
the facts fairly and impartially;
they first decided that they were
not going to believe in the new
theories, and then searched for
reasons why they should disbelieve
them.You may remember the historic
scene at the British Association
Meeting in Oxford in 1869, when
Wilberforce and Huxley crossed
swords over the Theory of Evolu-
tion; how the famous prelate tried
to "score a point" by a clever
trick which won him thunders of
applause, and then the hot anger
of the man of science broke out in
crushing retort:"The Right Rev. Prelate thinks
it discreditable to be descended
from an ape. I will tell him
what is much more discreditable,
and that is, to prostitute great
gifts of eloquence in order to
discredit a theory which he has
never fairly examined!"
Whatever the merits of that
particular controversy, Huxley laid
his finger on a really weak spot in
the clerical character—the timid
refusal to face new Truth, the
readiness to condemn without fair
trial, the use of questionable
methods—misrepresentation and
exaggeration—in order to try and
secure a victory. Such methods
"sell the truth."**Reasons.**I know that there are reasons—
excuses, if you will—for this. As
clergymen, we know that we are
stewards of a great treasure, even
the Gospel of the Grace of God;
which has changed our lives, and
can change the lives of others.
And since this treasure is contained
(in part) in the written words of
human words and acts, we cannot
but be cautious in approaching
anything which seems to threaten
even the earthen vessels. The
treasure is so great, the issues at
stake are so vital, that we dare not
gamble with new speculations, as
men might gamble who have
little to lose. For this reason, and
also because of our pledged loyalty
to the traditional forms which we
have inherited, it is perhaps un-
likely that the clergy should ever
be pioneers of new thought.But if in the future, with its new
and tremendous opportunities, we
are to be men of influence and of
leadership, we shall need to show
that, whatever may be true of the
past, the clergy of to-day are not
afraid of the truth.Too often we have tried to shel-
ter the Gospel with our formulae
as if it were a hot-house plant; we
have not really trusted it, nor
allowed it to stand out in its simple
grandeur as the message of the
Love of God. Yet surely we need
not be so afraid of the Gospel?
Has it not amply proved its own
strength? In spite of the repeated
failure of the Church's methods of
defence, the Church's message
remains a living power, uncon-
querable.**Blind.**And if we may (as indeed
we must) admit that the leaders
of religion have been often
blind to newly-discovered truths,
surely we are entitled to point
out that sometimes the leaders
of science have been inclined
to shut their eyes to the old,
but never antiquated, truths of
our spiritual nature—those facts of
religious experience which are no
less real because they are not all
explained by the known laws of
physical science. The thing of the
spirit—Divine love, Divine com-
munion, Divine peace, cannot be
analyzed or codified; but neither
can they without grievous loss be
ignored.These are the truths which we,
as priests, have specially to guard
and proclaim. But let us remember
that there can never be any real
conflict between these and the
other facts of life. If we are called
to preach the Gospel of Love, let
us bear in mind St. Paul's words:
"Love rejoiceth with the Truth."
Sometimes men such as Huxley
seem to us strangely blind to
spiritual things. But I would to
God that we "religious people"
could catch that splendid en-
thusiasm for truth which inspired
Huxley's life-work. Do you know
those brave and yet pathetic words
which he wrote to Charles Kingsley
in the midst of a bereavement,
which for him was not lightened
by the rays of Christian hope?"I could have fancied a devil
asking me what profit it was to
have stripped myself of the
hopes and consolations of the
mass of mankind. To which my
only reply was and is: O devil,
truth is better than much profit.
If wife and child, and
name and fame were all to be lost
to me one after the other as the
penalty, still I will not lie."
Mistaken—yes, no Christian can
doubt that Huxley was mistaken;
yet behind his unfaith in dogmas
lay a mighty faith in truth—a faith
which puts many of us to shame.There lives more faith in
honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the
Creeds."How can we best express the
true Christian attitude towards this
perplexing problem of traditions
and new discoveries? It seems to
me that we may find the answer
in the great precept of our Lord:
"Except ye be converted, and be-
come as little children,"Converted. For if once our
life has been touched and turned
by a power that we know is not
our own; if we have felt the hand
of a Father in heaven guiding our
life; then we have reached a bed-
rock of faith, and we can face life's
problems truthfully, humbly, and
bravely. We can go out into the
unknown, knowing that we are the
inheritors of all that is good and
beautiful and true; for these things
are our Father's and so in a mea-
sure they are ours too.And become as little
children. For sometimes the
converted man seems to forget
that he is but a little child, and
speaks as though he knew all about
his Father in Heaven. Nay; let us
remember that we all are but little
children in our knowledge of God.
Yet even a child's knowledge is
capable of wondrous growth under
a father's care; and if we come to
our Father day by day in prayer
and worship and sacrament, we
may be confident that many a dark
problem will become clearer as
He explains it to us, and many an
unexplored land will become
familiar ground, as He shows us
the way.Well, what do you think of the
new neighbours who have moved
to next door, Mrs. Pryce?"
"I haven't had a chance to form
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COL. & MRS. IAN O. DENNISTOUN & ATTORNEY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ian O. Dennistoun, the central figure in a suit brought by his former wife, Mrs. Dorothy Muriel Dennistoun, for £1,000 she said she advanced him during their marriage, was photographed with his present wife, Dowager Lady Carnarvon, and one of his counsel as they left the London court where the sensational suit was being tried. Dennistoun has alleged various cases of misconduct by his wife with fashionable and important men in London Society. Mrs. Dennistoun alleges her former husband "sold" her to General Sir John Cavens during the war to further his military aims.



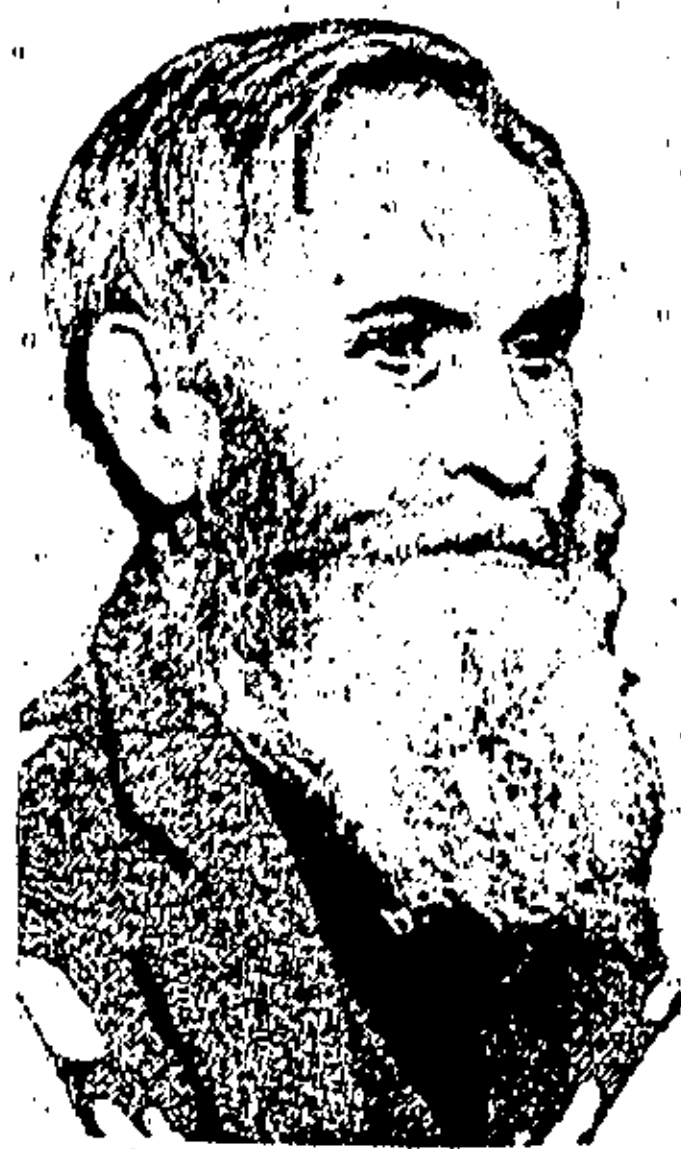
DR. WALTER SIMONS.

The presidential elections in Germany, when a successor to the late President Friedrich Ebert will be chosen, will take place during the latter part of April. In the meantime, Dr. Walter Simons has been named as President pro tem. He is shown at his desk in the official Berlin Reichstag office.



GEN. PERSHING REACHES WASHINGTON

General John J. Pershing, former commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, was accorded a great ovation on his arrival in Washington after a visit to South America and Cuba. He is pictured with Vice-President Daves as the crowds welcomed the war time General.



VITO BAGINOLO.

Vito Baginolo was sentenced to a term in jail for non-support of his wife, but his sentence expired a year ago. He consistently refuses to leave, claiming he likes the jail life, and the authorities are endeavoring to find a way to force him out.



WRECK OF POWER HOUSE, MINE 41.

While labourers toiled frantically to save the thirty-four miners entombed in Mine 41, of the Bethlehem Mines Corporation, at Fairmont, the Federal investigation into the cause of the disastrous explosion resulted in the arrest of three men. No specific charge has been lodged against them, but their arrest grew out of the theory that the mine may have been bombed.



GERALD CHAPMAN

Gerald Chapman, famous crook, serving a 25-year term in prison, for a \$2,500,000 mail robbery is now facing a jury on the charge of murdering a policeman after escaping from prison.



LEOPOLD GODOWSKY & PRINCESS XENIA.

Leopold Godowsky, famous pianist, has filed suit against a New York city hotel for \$50,000 for injuries alleged to have been sustained from scalding water that came from the "cold" tap in his bath. The former Princess Xenia of Russia, who inherited the fortune of Princess Anastasia is seriously ill from complications that followed the birth of her first baby. A riot was started in the French Chamber of Deputies when the Premier, M. Herriot, announced that France was determined to carry out its programme of non-sectarian schools for Alsace. The condition of Premier Benito Mussolini, of Italy, who has been ill for several weeks, has greatly improved.



MRS. WALTER SHAW, DET.

"Sparkplug," five-year-old alligator owned by Mrs. Walter Shaw, adores the radio, dislikes puppy dogs and would like to live on pet goldfish.



GLORIA GOULD BISHOP & SIR BASIL ZAHAROFF.

Gloria Gould Bishop, youngest daughter of the late George J. Gould and wife of Henry A. Bishop, Jr., has given birth to a baby girl. Sir Basil Zaharoff, Europe's "mystery man," and said to be one of the richest men in the world, has secured a majority of the stock in the Sea Bathing Society, the factious name under which the gambling casino at Monte Carlo does business. "It was the most charming divorce I ever received," declared Mrs. Jean Nash, the "best dressed woman in the world," in telling in Paris of her Cairo divorce from Sabot Bey, scion of Egyptian nobility, to whom she had been married only a month. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, has announced to the League of Nations that Great Britain rejects the Geneva peace protocol as making for war rather than for peace.

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